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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News. Paper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

What the Senate Did Yesterday.

Allegheny Can't Have a Free Pipe Law.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1872.

SENATE.

No Free Pipe Law for Allegheny.

Mr. Graham opposed Mr. Rutan's substitute extending the free pipe bill to Beaver and Allegheny counties. The bill fell by a tie vote, and the original bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil and Transportation Company of Beaver County was laid over, equivalent to defeat.

The Consolidation Bill.

The Consolidation bill was not reconsidered by the Senate. It will be returned to the House to-morrow as it passed the Senate, and from thence to go to the Governor, unless prevented by the House.

OHIO LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Lectonia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LECTONIA, O., April 1, 1872.

The election for officers in our village corporation to-day was hotly but not very closely contested. The Democrats put in a ticket at a late hour, composed entirely of Democrats except the mayor, and elected their ticket throughout by a considerable majority. No returns as yet from the township, which heretofore has been Republican, but it is generally supposed that it will be very close, if not a Democratic victory, this time.

Lima.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 1, 1872.

The election passed off here very quietly. The vote was very large, remarkable interest being manifested for a municipal election. There was a great deal of scratching done, so it will be late before the result can be given.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 1, 1872.

The Republicans elected their entire township ticket, except assessor and constable. In the corporation the Republicans elect all except clerk and marshal. The Republican majority in the township ranges from 13 to 92; in the city from 81 to 217. The Republicans naturally feel much rejoiced, as it is the first time they have carried the town for some years.

Cadiz.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., April 1, 1872.

The township elected the Republican ticket by 234 majority. In the corporation a Republican Mayor was re-elected by 83 majority over the Democratic and Liberal Republican fusion candidate. The old board of Councilmen was re-elected by 75 majority. The corporation voted in favor of a railroad, fire engine and gas.

New Cumerstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW COMERSTOWN, O., April 1, 1872.

The election to-day resulted in the election of two Republican trustees and constable—balance of the ticket Democratic—a Republican gain of sixty since last spring.

Uhrichsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., April 1, 1872.

The election to-day passed off very quietly. The Republicans had three tickets in the field, and party lines were lost sight of in the contest for corporation and township officers. Not over three-fourths of the usual vote was polled.

Coshocton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COSHOCTON, April 1, 1872.

The Republicans to-day elected the Mayor and one Councilman—balance of the corporation ticket Democratic. The township Democratic ticket was elected by a small majority.

Van Wert.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

VAN WERT, April 1, 1872.

George E. Wills, Republican, is elected Mayor by 186 majority; the balance of the Republican ticket by 237 majority. This is a heavy vote and increased Republican majority.

Wooster.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., April 1, 1872.

The municipal election held here to-day resulted as follows: The Republicans elected Councilmen in the Second and Fourth wards of the city, and Democrats in the First and Third wards; three wards elected Democratic Assessors. Plumer, independent candidate for Justice, was defeated. A good vote was polled.

Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., April 1, 1872.

The city election passed off quietly. The Republican ticket is elected by a large majority. Capt. J. F. Oliver was elected Mayor by 270 majority.

Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 1, 1872.

The election to-day was conducted quietly, with only ordinary interest. The vote was hardly up to the average, and the ballots fearfully scratched. The Republicans carry the Councilmen and Assessors in the First and Second wards, and the Democrats carry theirs in the Third and Fourth wards. The Republicans carry in the city and township the Treasurer, one Constable and one Trustee; the Democrats carry the Clerk, one Constable and two Trustees. There is almost an equal division of officers between the two parties.

Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 1, 1872.

The city election was very close and hotly contested here to-day, and the returns come in slow. The Republicans elected the Mayor by 99 majority, and probably the balance of the ticket by similar majorities, with two or three exceptions. The prohibitionists elected one Councilman and the Democrats claim one. The cause of the Republican loss was their apathy, and many voting the Prohibition ticket. No returns from the township.

Bucyrus.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., April 1, 1872.

At the municipal election to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of Lewis, Citizens' candidate for Marshal, who was elected by 45 majority. Van Voorhes, Democrat, for Mayor, 25 over Reed, Citizen candidate. The balance of the Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 80. The Democratic majority in the township will be about 120. There was so much scratching that they won't be done counting this township before 12 o'clock.

Salem.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., April 1, 1872.

The municipal election was close and exciting. The regular Republican ticket is elected, excepting Treasurer. Fawcett, the Republican candidate for Mayor has 27 majority; Council, M. Dawes, R. V. Hampson and M. L. Edwards, Republicans; Treasurer, John Dobbins, Democrat; Clerk, S. B. Richards, and Marshal, James Young, Republican.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., April 1, 1872.

The election to-day passed off quietly, a light vote being polled. A regular Democratic ticket and a People's ticket were run, considerable scratching being done on both. The People's ticket was elected with the exception of Mayor, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

Canton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., April 1, 1872.

At the municipal election to-day, the Republicans elected councilmen and assessors in the First and Second wards, and councilmen in the Third and Fourth wards, the Democrats electing assessors in the Third and Fourth wards. The Republicans elect the water works trustee. On the township ticket the Republicans elect a justice and clerk; the Democrats elect the assessors.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The returns of the city and county election come in slowly, only one ward and two precincts being heard from. There has been much scratching. The returns thus far show Democratic for one office and Republican for another in the same wards, the candidates running far in advance of their opponents. The slow counting at the polls will probably render sending anything like complete returns to-night out of the question.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Seven wards and precincts are heard from. The Democratic judges will almost certainly be elected. Vaile leads his opponent for Judge by 1,500. The other Democratic candidates for Judge, O'Connor, has two Republican opponents. The vote for County Board of Control is nearly even, with slight advantage to the Republicans. The Republican for Trustees of Water Works are 400 ahead. The Democratic candidate for Street Commissioner is about 400 ahead. The Republicans for Director of City Infirmary and Magistrate each about one hundred ahead. The indications are that the next Board of Councilmen will be Democratic, and the Board of Aldermen slightly Republican. The county vote will not be heard from to-night. The Democratic Solicitor is 400 ahead. The scratching has been so extensive that the returns will be unusually late.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The colored people of Louisville and other cities in the late slave States yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth Amendment.

The messenger of the Citizens' Bank of New Iberia was robbed at the Canal Bank in that city of $67,000 yesterday morning.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for March.

A Reduction of Over $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for March:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,404,398,850
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,818,965,850
Lawful money debt	30,198,000
Matured debt	10,664,602
Legal tender notes	257,500,906
Fractional currency	42,283,299
Coin certificates	29,283,400
Total without interest	429,157,705
Total debt	$2,305,006,207
Total interest	33,957,230
Cash in Treasury, coin	130,290,610
Currency	10,431,299
Total in Treasury	130,621,909
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,210,331,529
Decrease during the month	15,481,968
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad company, interests payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	964,352
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,521,087
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,110,782

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1872.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill, appropriating $5,770,000, was taken up and explained by Mr. COLE. The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were then considered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules and to pass the bill for the location of the railroad depot in Washington on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania and Canal, for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. After a vote on a motion to adjourn, which is the only dilatory motion allowed while a motion to suspend the rules is pending, the motion of Mr. Starkweather was agreed to, ayes—115, noes 55—two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The bill then passed.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases.

Mr. COX wished to have the law made applicable also to the Custom House, but Mr. Mercur declined to have it so modified.

Mr. DAWES argued that it should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MERCUR'S motion was agreed to, and the bill passed, yeas 125, nays 48.

A bill granting amnesty to a number of persons in Louisiana, was amended by adding several other names, and passed.

Adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 1, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at city hall, Saturday night, in regard to the Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Railroad. S. A. Baxter was made chairman of the meeting. Speeches were made by John Lee, President of the Evansville, Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railroad, the Indiana Railroad with which the Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Railroad will connect; John Keith, President of the Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Railroad; Hon. L. E. Cunningham, Judge C. W. Hughes, James Irvine, and others. A committee of twelve of the most prominent business men of the city was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the road, and a committee of three, consisting of W. K. Boone, N. Tucker and D. S. Fisher, was appointed to attend a meeting of the Evansville, Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railroad at Kokomo, and to visit the coal fields in Parke and Clay counties, Indiana, through which that road or its connections run. The design of the road is to let the coal from the celebrated block regions of Indiana up to Lake Erie at Toledo, Sandusky City and Cleveland, as well as the grain and timber of the intermediate points. The road runs from Lima west to Kokomo, thence to Crawfordsville and Rockville, where it connects with the Indiana Mineral Railway for Terre Haute. The road will, with the Dayton and Michigan Railroad and the Vanda Road, take as short a road to St. Louis as the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and with the Lake Shore and Lake Erie and Louisville Railway make a shorter route from Cleveland to St. Louis than the bee line. The importance of this road is fully appreciated by our people, and the work of procuring subscriptions will be pushed with vigor. Mr. Lee came across the country and was met at every point by enthusiastic meetings of citizens, anxious to secure the road, and their different communities are fast raising all that is required of them.

Lake Erie and Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 1, 1872.

The surveying party on the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad, headed by E. L. Demutt, Chief Engineer, passed through here to-day for St. Marys, having completed the survey between Findlay and Lima. The work of grading from Findlay this way will commence at once, where it is not already done, which is the case two-thirds of the distance.

Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 1.—To-day the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company put a large force on the line of their road, ballasting and otherwise putting the track in order for active operations. It is expected this route will be opened the first of May. It will be the shortest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago via Lafayette. This road crosses the Wabash river at Lafayette, running west of north, crossing the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at Sheldon, and connecting with the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Road at St. Annes to Chicago.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., April 1, 1872.

At the County Committee meeting, held at Mercer to-day, George D. Hafflus was elected Representative delegate, and John J. Gordon Senatorial, instructed to support Henry White for Governor.

Charles S. Seaton, Esq., has been chosen Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention from this district, composed of Fayette and Greene counties, the latter concelebrating the delegate to the former county.

A correspondent, writing from Clinton county to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, suggests the name of Col. A. C. Noyes as a suitable man for the Democracy to nominate for Governor. The writer says: "Democracy has been charged with crimes committed in Democracy, where corruption dare not raise its hydra head in the politics of the country, his counsels are of the pure Jeffersonian type." With Mr. Squeers we exclaim, "here's richness!"

The *State Journal* says: One of the evils of our politics grows out of the formation of double legislative districts; that is, grouping counties together in legislative apportionments. Every county, like every State, ought to have a Senator. This would preserve the equilibrium of political power, and by reducing the ratio of population for representation, every county could at least have a representative. In this manner every shade of politics, nationalities as well as majorities, would be represented. It would tend to the purification of politics and legislation, doing away with the jealousies arising from the conflicting interests of counties when thrown into legislative districts. A Senator or Representative being a citizen of one county, when representing a double district, has interests to look after belonging to the county of his residence, and with which he may be personally identified, that are inimical to the people of the other counties of the district; yet he supports such interests, and is forced to do so by his immediate surroundings. This single consideration lights up a multitude of similar cases of legislative experience under the same circumstances, all full of embarrassment, making nominations for double districts, the dominant party always has trouble and embarrassment, which runs into the field of politics and affects the ramifications of politics throughout the State, the disaffection of a district thus influenced occasionally disarranging the legislation of the Commonwealth. All will probably agree that the double district is a heavy load to carry—that it is a source of political annoyance and perplexity in the canvass.

We understand, says the *Blair County Radical*, that Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton county, has been selected Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention from this district, by a mutual arrangement between the conferees of the respective counties. The Doctor is an eminent member of the Methodist, and without any formal instructions, will support that gentleman for the Gubernatorial nomination.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising during the night over the South Atlantic, Middle and New England States, with northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather, the latter continuing on Tuesday; the pressure will continue diminishing west of and over the upper lake region, and possibly to the Ohio Valley; easterly winds, hearing to southerly, with increased cloudiness, are probable for the western Gulf States on Wednesday, an area of low barometer is apparently advancing toward the northwest.

The Kentucky State Medical Society meets in Louisville to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Question in Committee.

The House Resents the Senate's Interference.

Important Decision Under the Civil Rights Law.

Distinguished Lobbymen in the House.

Further Developments in the New Orleans Imbroglio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

The Tariff Question.

The Comittee on Ways and Means had under consideration to-day the question as to what disposition should be made of the Senate tariff bill, which now lies upon the Speaker's table. After but slight interchange of opinion it was soon manifest that the Committee were unanimous in their opinions to resent the Senatorial infringement of the House prerogative to originate measures of revenue. A resolution was drawn up, which Mr. Dawes was instructed to report, pointing out particular revenue bills upon which the Senate had proceeded to frame a general tariff bill, suggesting its manifest violation of the constitutional provision giving the House exclusive powers in this direction, and concluding with the assertion that the bill should be laid on the table. It was arranged subsequently that Mr. Garfield should move to go to the Speaker's table when the Senate tariff bill is first in order, when Mr. Dawes was to report the resolution as above, and ask a vote of the House on it. This part of the programme was not carried out owing to the interposition of other business, but will be consummated to-morrow. There is no doubt but that this proceeding will be largely indorsed by members, although there is a feeling in some quarters that the House should even go further, and send the bill back to the Senate with protests against that body legislating on this forbidden domain. The committee decided to-day to give a hearing to the cotton interests on Wednesday next. The previous action of the committee, recommending the establishment of two grades of taxes on tobacco, was modified in part in view to discuss the propriety of establishing a uniform rate in this direction, whether at sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four cents per pound. The committee reserved their decision of this point until next session.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day made an important decision in the case of Blyew and Kennard *vs.* the United States. The plaintiffs in error were convicted of the murder of a colored family in the Circuit Court of Kentucky under the civil rights bill of 1866, which gave Circuit Courts jurisdiction in all cases affecting American citizens of African descent in States where negro evidence was not admitted against whites as was then the case in Kentucky, all the witnesses for the State being negroes. The case was argued more than a year ago on the question whether, under the statute, persons could be tried for crimes committed on negroes, and also on the question of the constitutionality of the law. Justice Strong now delivered the opinion of the Court, to the effect that the criminal prosecution against a white man could not be said to be a case affecting the colored people, and therefore the Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction of the case. The decision was founded on the authority of the case of the United States *vs.* Osteen, decided forty years ago by this court, in which it was held that a prosecution in the State courts against a foreign minister was not a case affecting an ambassador within the meaning of those words. The Constitution. This decision rendered it unnecessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the civil rights bill. Judges Swayne and Bradley dissented. The case of Osteen, to be argued next week, involves the constitutionality of the enforcement act, and it is considered very doubtful whether it will be sustained. Many think it either will be declared unconstitutional or be sustained by an equally divided court.

Petition for Relief.

With reference to the petition of James F. Joy, asking relief in the case of the Chicago Marine Hospital, which he purchased on the fifth of September, 1871, but from which possession was to be withheld until the completion of the new hospital, which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been reported back by that party. The committee are of the opinion that although it was expressly stipulated by an act that possession of the premises should not be given until the completion of the new marine hospital, still a fair construction of the act required that a new site should be purchased and the building of a new hospital proceeded with and completed within reasonable time, the committee deeming two years from the time of sale was a reasonable time within which to have procured a site and erected a new hospital building, which the committee should not extend. As the Old building being destroyed Joy will have to submit to the loss, but the Government no longer needs possession of the premises. The committee recommend that possession be delivered to Joy, and that he be paid interest from the fifth day of September, 1866, for the time of delay of possession on the amount by him paid into the treasury for the premises two years previous, and that a report back the bill amended to conform to their recommendation.

A Cruel Rebuff.

The Senate to-day refused to take up the Australian Subsidy bill by thirty-four to eight. Among the latter were Pomeroy, Stewart, Morton and Cole.

Lobbying for a Land Grab.

Governor Washburne and ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, were on the floor of the House to-day, urging the passage of the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad bill.

That Mysterious Box.

It has come to the knowledge of the New Orleans Committee that the other party to the Senator Lewis agreement has been around since, was Governor Warmouth, that the latter deposited a box with fifteen thousand dollars in bank, which Lewis was to have provided he was in his seat at all votes upon Gov. Warmouth, measure to the end of the session. This he did, but the box was not forthcoming. He sued the bank officer having it in charge. The court gave judgment in favor of Lewis, and ordered the bank officer to produce the box. Upon refusal he was committed for contempt. On the way to jail he received a pardon from Warmouth. The court issued a new order of commitment, and Warmouth pardoned him again. In the meantime Warmouth had withdrawn the fifteen thousand dollars, as the bank officer came into court with the box, which on examination proved to be empty. The court then committed the prisoner to one of its own officers, and especially charged the latter not to recognize any order of release from Warmouth. At this stage the Congressional Committee came on the field and ascertained all the above facts.

The Arms Inquiry.

Only two points of consequence were brought out in the arms investigation to-day. The first was that the mark "R. F." put upon boxes of arms while on their way to the dock or steamer or Government lighters signified Remington *No.* for Remington and arms; second, it came out that Gen. Dyer, Remington and officers of the Frankford arsenal had a conference at that arsenal in December, in regard to the manufacture of cartridges.

The Hulburd Case.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will continue its investigation to-morrow. It is understood Mr. Hulburd has been requested to give the Committee such statement as he may wish in his own defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1872.

THE ARMS INQUIRY.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined Emory, Edward and Mortimer L. McKenzie. Their testimony was devoid of any special interest. Secretary Robeson, Commodore Case and the Chief of Ordnance will probably be examined to-morrow.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee met this morning. Mr. Emery Edwards having been sworn, testified that he was connected with the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and put in a bid for the purchase of the arms proposed to be sold on the 20th of October, 1870. He knew that Remington was purchasing breech-loading arms for the French Government. About the middle of December, 1870, the brothers were at Frankford, Pa., where the arsenal for manufacturing cartridges and other ammunition for the United States is located. Remington, Squire, Gen. Dyer and Mortimer McKenzie, the last named the commandant of the arsenal, were there at that time. He saw them together in a private room, but did not hear any of their conversation. Gill, the foreman of the arsenal, informed him that Remington was there for the purpose of purchasing ammunition.

Mortimer L. McKinzie sworn—He was in the shipping business, and was cashier of the French Atlantic line of steamers. He had no correspondence, either directly or indirectly, with any person in the War Department. He supposed that such correspondence had taken place, as there were different brokers offering to buy and sell arms. Gill, the foreman of the New York, named Martin and Schenck, came to witness and claimed that they had influence with the Department. In both cases he offered to pay $5,000 for their services. Gill gave him 100,000 Springfields, in addition to the price of the arms, but they failed him. Adjourned.

OF INTEREST TO SOAP MAKERS.

The Internal Revenue Office has decided that when manufacturers of soaps claim for their manufactures medical or cosmetic properties, and advertising such manufactures as possessing the virtues referred to, the same will be subjected to the tax which the revenue laws impose upon patent medicines and cosmetics manufactured and offered for sale as such.

AND even in Boston itself municipal matters seem to breed an atmosphere that is not healthy to those whom it surrounds. The *Advertiser* sadly exclaims:

"The publication of a list of the men who, during the last twenty years have fallen victims to bad habits because of their connection, in one form or another, with our city government, would startle the community—men who have yielded to temptations in one form or other, and have been ruined in property, future prospects, health and reputation."

It is some sort of rather mean consolation to New York and Chicago and Pittsburgh to find themselves in such excellent company as Boston; but it is also sad to feel that almost universal trust in the immaculacy of the Hub should thus be rudely shaken.

CONGRESS has just passed a law defining the rights of part owners of vessels in certain cases. It provides that any person or persons body corporate having more than one-half ownership in a vessel shall have the same power to remove a captain who is also a part owner of such vessel, as a majority of owners now have to remove a captain not a part owner. The act is not to apply, however, where there is a valid written agreement subsisting, by virtue of which such captain would be entitled to possession, nor in any case where a captain has possession as part owner, obtained before the passage of the act.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Emanuel Shaffner, convicted at Harrisburg on a charge of murdering his wife by poison, has been denied, and the prisoner sentenced to death.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

How the Liquor Men Regard It—The Lawyers Consulted—The County Treasurer Refuses to take License Fees—The Court Appealed to, Etc.

The new liquor license law for Alleghany county, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, was the general topic of conversation throughout the entire city. Temperance men and anti-temperance men were alike interested in the discussion of its merits and demerits. As a general thing, it may be said that the anti-liquor party regard almost any change as an improvement on the present system of granting licenses, and they especially commend that feature of the new law which takes the power out of the hands of the Commissioners. The liquor men like this feature themselves, although they make numerous other phases of the law. The leading liquor sellers, those who keep good houses, and who will have no difficulty in getting the requisite amount of bail, are pleased with the bill in the main—that is, it is about as fair as they could have hoped to secure. On the other hand, the small saloon keepers—and these are by far the most numerous—are very far from being satisfied. They complain of the high license fee, and of the *tightness* of the bond. They foresee that it is going to be an easy matter for them to get two freehold sureties willing to stand responsible for every fine and judgment had against the license for violation of the act. Yet this is certainly not an unreasonable provision, as it is of the same nature as other sureties. The purpose of it is to place the business of retailing liquor entirely in the hands of responsible men; and if it shall have this effect, it will prove a great advantage to the dealers themselves, as well as to the public. Those who engage in the business with an honest intention to obey the law, will never give bondsmen any trouble. It is only those who are disposed and violate the law, or a law that get into trouble, and the sooner they are driven to some other employment the better.

Some interesting legal questions have been raised by the new law. The first section repeals "all laws and parts of laws now in force" in this county, relative to the sale of liquors, and the last section declares that "this act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1st, 1872." Section thirty-five provides that any license heretofore granted shall not be hereby invalidated, and any license hereafter issued contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void." The great majority of the licenses expire on the first of May, and the Commissioners have already granted some three hundred, to date from the first of May, and they are good for one year. Several lists are yet to be heard and passed upon. After a license is granted, it lies for five days in the Clerk's office for exceptions to be filed, and if no objections shall be made in that time, it must be taken out within fifteen days thereafter, by the licensee appearing at the Treasurer's office and paying the fee to the State and the county. If no application has been raised, in view of the three sections above quoted, whether any licenses will be valid, as some have been issued for a year, and which expire on the first of May. A number of tavern keepers, whose licenses had been renewed to take effect from the first of May next, called upon Capt. Sloan, the County Treasurer, yesterday, and tendered the amount of the fee, thinking that if they did so their licenses would be good for another year under the old law. The Commissioners' legal counsel in regard to what course he should pursue, and was advised not to receive the money for the licenses, who took the matter of payment did so, not because they were appreciative of not getting license under the new law, but for the purpose of saving the difference in the fee, the latter being one-third higher under the new act. The liquor men, in this state of affair, determined at once to make a test case of the matter. Messrs. Moore and Holland, attorneys, were employed, and after making a tender of the fee in the case of a tavern keeper who had kept a house of entertainment for a year, and the teachers were all faithfully engaged in their work. He suggested that the institute should during its session, discuss the question of fixing a course of study in the normal school.

At the conclusion of Prof. Douthett's address, Mr. J. T. McClymonds read a report on History.

In the absence of Prof. Monroe, Mr. Thompson gave a very interesting address on "Primary Education."

Prof. Monroe, of Boston, having now arrived was introduced and delivered his first lecture on "Intuition." His subject was vocal culture. Mr. Monroe will deliver a number of lectures, and will take the members of the institute through a full course of instruction in this department.

The Committee on Permanent Organizations reported the following nominations:

President—A. J. Douthett.

Vice Presidents—J. M. Conroy, Benjamin Jones.

Secretaries—W. M. Claney, J. T. McClymonds, Robert Millis.

Treasurer—S. P. Van Pelt.

The nominations were confirmed unanimously.

The following committees were appointed:

Finance Committee—Messrs. Gamber, Crata, Will and McKee.

Committee on Resolutions—J. J. Snodgrass W. M. Claney and Miss M. E. Bailey.

Publishing Committee—Messrs. Van Pelt, McCord and Montgomery.

Permanent Certificates—Misser Ella May, Helen Renark and Mr. Maloney.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled at two o'clock and was opened with musis by Prof. Cargo, who sang "Oh whisper what thou feelest."

Prof. Jones was then introduced and delivered a lecture on "Naval Architecture."

At the conclusion of this lecture, the Committee on Membership distributed blanks among the teachers, requesting them to write down their names and places of residence.

Prof. Cargo then sang a song entitled "Mary of Argyle."

A letter was read from Prof. White who regretted that he was unable to be present. The letter was received with applause.

Prof. Tappan, of Kenyon College, Ohio, then delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Primary Arithmetic."

The next speaker was Prof. Monroe, who continued his lecture in elocution, taking for his subject, "Development of the Chest, with Special Reference to Vocal Culture."

At the conclusion of his lecture the institute adjourned.

Evening Session.

The institute met in the evening at half past seven o'clock, and was opened with music by Prof. Cargo.

Prof. Tappan then delivered a lecture on "Plea for Education."

Mr. Morrow now opened the discussion of the subject, "What lessons should be taught first in the day's session?" The discussion was continued by Messrs. Van Pelt, Gamber, Taylor and Douthett, after which the institute adjourned.

List of Patents.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, for the week ending March 26, 1872:

Steam and water ejector—John Habermehl and Henry Kiennan, Allegheny.

Fanning mill—H. K. Stoner West Lam peter.

Method of detaching boats—L. H. Watson, Pittsburgh.

Music leaf turner—Wm. Weaver, Phoenixville.

Water tube steam boiler—C. G. Beitel Easton.

Tool for enlarging oil wells—C. Bullock, Meadville.

Sash holder—A. and L. L. Griffin, Scranton.

Conical stop cock—J. E. Jones, Tidiouta.

Preserving sweet potatoes—J. C. Tilton Pittsburgh.

Ice cream freezer—T. Weaver, Harrisburg.

Cultivator—Gilbert Gill, Jr., Bowman and Candor, with threatening to take her life. She states that they had been getting on well together, and that they saved a few thousand dollars, which they invested in a farm. Another thousand was recently "made up" by hard work and economical living, and it was agreed to be paid to lift the mortgage on the place. In an evil hour her husband determined he would have the money. She refused to give it up. He flourished an ax over her head, and that brought her to terms. He then came to the city, and began to spend the money in riotous living. He was arrested near the Point and sent to jail to reflect.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Over and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In this Court, yesterday, the District Attorney, Col. Bayne, called up the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* John Finn, indicted for the murder of Jacob Duffield, in West Pittsburgh. It will be remembered that the defendant was jointly indicted with Peter Lorringer for this offense, and that Lorringer was tried separately at the last term and convicted of murder of the second degree. The facts are well known, and do not need repetition, further than to say that the essence of the charge is that the defendants, while under the influence of liquor, on the night of the 4th of November last, wantonly assaulted the deceased, on the highway, and abused him so that he died.

District Attorney Bayne and J. R. Butterfield, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Thomas M. Marshall and M. Swartzwelder, Esqs., for the defense. The morning session was occupied in securing a jury, the following having been empannelled: John Gregg, Wm. Irwin, Samuel Kennedy, Daniel Hughes, S. F. Williams, Leonard Kearnes, Wm. Anderson, Mark Campbell, Thomas Dunne, Jordan Gillespie, David Hamm, W. H. H. Rutledge.

After a recess Court reassembled at half-past one o'clock, when the prisoner was arraigned, and entered a plea of not guilty. District Attorney Bayne then opened the case for the prosecution and proceeded to call witnesses. The case will probably not be concluded to-day.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In Judge Hampton's branch the case of Wm. Renne *vs.* Jones & Laughlins occupied the day. The defendants own the coal underlying some land belonging to the plaintiff, and this action is brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the falling in of the surface, resulting from the negligent or unskillful manner in which the coal was mined. On trial.

Judge Kirkpatrick disposed of the following cases:

M. Hohenfelz *vs.* Henry Langlitz. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $181 18.

Edward Kelly *vs.* Wm. Hammer, *Sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,481 75.

John Snodgrass *vs.* Seibert & Beese. Action on a lease for some land on Penn avenue. Verdict for plaintiff, $121.

DEFAULTING JURORS.

The following jurors, summoned to attend this Court, failed to answer yesterday. If they are not present to-day, attachments will be issued: Patrick Downs, B. Mc. Wilworth, Capt. Samuel Dean, John Kennedy, Jonathan Lowe, Wm. Morgan, Wm. McFarland, John McCluskey, Lewis Peterson.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

34. Gormar *vs.* Ford.
50. Appel *vs.* Coffman.
53. Parker *vs.* Sturgeon Bros.
54. McConroy *vs.* McGraw et al.
57. Seiferth & Co. *vs.* Sharpsburg and Etna Bank.
58. Huckenstein & Baum *vs.* Hoedle.
60. Mellon *vs.* Rodd.
69. Sisters of Mercy *vs.* J. E. Huey.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Henry Barnhardt *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by being ejected from a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The plaintiff took passage on a passenger train. When the conductor went to collect his fare he demanded under the rules of the company ten cents additional, because plaintiff had neglected to purchase a ticket before entering the car. Plaintiff refused, and was ejected from the train at Turtle Creek. Plaintiff alleges that he did not positively decline, but subsequently tendered the amount demanded, but the conductor refused to receive it. The defense alleges that no tender was made. On trial.

Judge Sterrett took up the case of Dr. John Wilson and Wife, being an action on a book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

190. Bonsall *vs.* Logan Bros. & Co.
191. Bonsall *vs.* Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
175. Bonsall *vs.* Byers & Co.
176. Bonsall *vs.* Leech & Wagoner.
157. Duff *vs.* Dorrington.
204. Lenkart *vs.* Rafferty.
205. Lenkart *vs.* Rafferty.
217. Kerr *vs.* Harrison Bros.
218. O'Neil *vs.* O'Neil & Rock.
220. Bressell *vs.* Keane, Fisher & Co.
1. (N. L.) Black *vs.* Dicken.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The special term of this Court began yesterday. The following cases were disposed of:

United States *vs.* Isaac M. Pennock, Trustee of Mrs. M. A. Duffee. Verdict for the United States, $620 57.

Andrew W. Wilson, Esq., of Washington, Pa., charged with withholding pension money, was convicted and remanded for sentence.

In the case of Samuel Thompson, an order was made for the distribution of the money paid upon settlement.

THE TEACHERS' WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute—Permanent Organization Effected—Lectures, etc.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute convened yesterday morning in the Fourth Ward School House. There was a large attendance and the exercises were of an interesting character.

The Institute was called to order at nine o'clock, after which Mr. Caldwell, Principal of the Third Ward School, Allegheny, led in prayer.

The County Superintendent then made a brief address, and said that the progress of education made in the county was truly encouraging, and that the teachers were all faithfully engaged in their work. He suggested that the institute should during its session, discuss the question of fixing a course of study in the normal school.

At the conclusion of Prof. Douthett's address, Mr. J. T. McClymonds read a report on History.

In the absence of Prof. Monroe, Mr. Thompson gave a very interesting address on "Primary Education."

Prof. Monroe, of Boston

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

THE New York *World* of Friday says of the Cincinnati Conference that "the movement was born of despair of defeating GRANT in the regular party Convention;" and further that "its promoters virtually confess they are a hopeless minority inside the regular Republican organization, and that they are too powerless to make even a respectable bolt at Philadelphia." Gentle reminders like these will help wonderfully to bring the Democratic and sorehead wirepullers into a cordial community of feeling and action.

THE Republican County Convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at eleven o'clock this forenoon, at the Court House. This county is entitled to three Senatorial and seven Representative delegates, and the County Executive Committee have unanimously recommended that these be chosen, one Senatorial delegate from between the rivers, one from the north and one from the south side; two Representative delegates from the city of Pittsburgh, two from Allegheny city, one from north of the rivers, and two from south of the rivers.

EX-GOVERNOR E. D. MORGAN of New York made himself responsible for the $13,700 required to pay for one of the bronze groups on the monument over ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S grave at Springfield, he having first obtained the signatures of one hundred and thirty-seven of his acquaintances to a subscription paper in which each was pledged for $100. The order for the group, with full instructions, is now on its way to Mr. MEAD, the sculptor, who lives in Florence. By means of this prompt and practical action on Governor MORGAN'S part, the memorial to our martyred President will be saved from the lingering fate that usually befals national endeavors to insure posthumous honor to our greatest men.

ON the 28th of February last there went into operation the act of Congress regulating steamboat traffic, whereby captains and owners were made liable for damages to passengers and their baggage in case of disaster caused by neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the law. An effort is now to be made to supersede or amend the most important section of the act, so as to limit the liability of captains and owners. Under the law as it now exists, the only limit is the ability of those concerned to pay. Under the proposed amendment, liability is not to exceed the value of the vessel. This would appear very much like offering a premium for the continued use of all the flimsy, rotten tubs and cheap machinery that can be kept afloat and in the semblance of working order. It is to be hoped that Congress will not pass upon this matter in a hurry.

APROPOS of the number of persons in more or less advanced stages of intoxication to be seen upon our streets on Sundays, there is, if we mistake not, an organization chartered under the laws of this State, called the Taxpayers Union—with members of wealth and position in various parts of the State—whose charter authorizes it to institute suits against persons for violation of the statutes. This organization has, it is understood, within the last few weeks procured a large number of convictions for Sunday liquor selling in Philadelphia; and while it proposes to treat all with kindness and courtesy, it purposes to continue to use evidence in its possession until the closing up on Sundays has become genuine and complete. It is said that there is less Sunday liquor selling in that city at present than there has been at any time during the past twenty years. Are there any members of the Association residing in Pittsburgh?

IT is gratifying to note that the better portion of the people of the Pacific coast are gradually outgrowing their mean and miserable prejudices toward the Chinese, and beginning to treat them with something like an approach to decency and humanity. Following the late announcement that the rioters who committed the murderous assault on the Chinese residents of Los Angeles, some months ago, have been convicted of manslaughter, comes the intelligence that one of the principal churches of San Francisco has voted by a large majority to receive into full membership a number of Chinese converts to the Christian faith. This is the first church on the Pacific coast to take such action, but is likely to be the last. The congregation which has had the pluck thus to bring the practice of the nineteenth century of the Christian era into accord with the spirit of the first is, we believe, presided over by the same fearless truth-telling parson who at the recent banquet to the Japanese embassy had the courage to arraign to their faces the authorities of the State for their proscriptive policy toward Asiatic immigrants. This is the first fruitage of his teachings, but there will be a fuller harvest by-and-by.

SINCE the New York *Tribune* began to wander off after strange gods, it has also in a measure begun to lose the clear and penetrating vision which it formerly possessed into the general politics of the country. In its issue of last Saturday that journal says: "Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, has embodied the main points of his late political letter, against the policy of renomination, into strong speech, and inaugurated the anti-GRANT reform campaign with success at the Maines the other day." When it is considered that the county in which Mr. GRINNELL resides, instructed its delegates to the Republican State Convention in favor of the nomination of the President for a second term, and that this convention in turn instructed its own delegates "to vote for and use their utmost endeavors to secure his renomination," the "success" of the campaign which Mr. GRINNELL has inaugurated may perhaps be fairly questioned; and when it is further remembered that the convention which passed this resolution was held several days before the appearance of the above paragraph in the *Tribune*, that journal's sagacity in printing it may also possibly be brought somewhat into doubt.

NOT long ago the New York *Tribune* said, in an article touching the relation of the Cincinnati Convention to the Presidency, that the "protection of home industry was of more importance than the success of any party or ticket." Free trade, the *Tribune* defined to be the adjustment of duties on imports with a view to revenue alone. Yet now, in his manifesto, Mr. GREELEY announces his belief that "Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue;" and while he interpolates, as a saving clause, the declaration that it should be "so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible," this will not save him from a very general suspicion that he has repudiated the cardinal point of his entire political faith, and gone over to his life-long opponents, horse, foot and dragoons. The policy of Protection has constantly been assailed by the chief engineer of the Cincinnati movement, and as constantly defended by Mr. GREELEY. A short time ago the *Tribune*, in an exhaustive review of the commercial side of the subject, after giving certain statistics showing the salutary influences which this principle had exerted, said:

"Compare these grand results with those realized from the purely Revenue Tariff of 1841-2, whereof twenty per cent. was the ultimate maximum, under which Commerce, Revenue and Credit vanished together; so that, in a time of profound peace, we could not pay our current expenses, though they were but Twenty Millions per annum, and, though we had recently paid off the last of our National Debt, we could not borrow Twelve Millions for our Treasury agents could get their heels in the antercoms of all the great bankers of Europe. Shall the lesson pass unheeded?"

The people have "compared" the results in question, and have not the slightest intention of permitting the lesson to pass unheeded. The only thing to be regretted is that the great apostle of this wise principle of political economy should himself have abjured the doctrines he has held so long and vindicated so triumphantly. It is as pitiful a spectacle as that of aged CRANMER recanting the beliefs he had entertained from his youth, in order to prolong the embers of his already flickering life. History recites how the one repented: some day it may haply have a similar story to relate concerning the other.

THE grain and fruit prospects are beginning to excite some comment, now that spring may be said to have put in an appearance. The winter has been a very remarkable one in several respects—in its long duration, its almost uninterrupted coldness, and the scarcity of rain and snow. The frost, in this section, has penetrated the ground to an unusual depth, in some places as much as three feet. The wheat is always more or less injured by the frosts, and farmers are accustomed to rate the extent of the injury from the scarcity of snow, which acts as a protection to the roots. But the injury may not be so great as is generally apprehended, since there were few days warm enough to thaw the ground. It is the alternate freezing and thawing which inflicts the greatest injury upon the wheat, and this did not prevail to any serious extent during the winter. In a short time our farmers will be able to form a better estimate of the condition of their fields, and we will be glad to hear from them on the subject. One thing is certain, that the season is almost one month behind that of last year, when most of the plowing was finished up in March. The spring work on the farm, and in the gardens, will therefore be crowded into a few weeks, and there will be an active demand for labor as soon as the ground is fit to turn. In regard to the fruit prospects, statements vary, of course. On the one hand, it is claimed that most of the tender fruits, as peaches, cherries, pears, etc., have been winter killed—destroyed in the bud. Persons who have examined their trees report that not one germ in twenty has escaped. This may be true as regards unfavorable localities, but even if it were generally the case, it must be remembered that one germ in twenty, if left to mature, gives a good yield; and the backwardness of the season leads to the belief that little if any damage will result from late frosts. In a general way, the prospects should be regarded as favorable for a fair average yield. It is too soon, however, to calculate with any degree of certainty as to the crops; and our main purpose in referring to it now, is to awaken inquiry among farmers and fruit growers, and invite them to forward for publication, briefly and concisely, the results of their observations.

GAZETTE FLOUNDERING.

The latest illustration of how to make a bad matter worse is furnished by the *Gazette's* rejoinder to our article of Saturday, concerning the right of a candidate for the Legislature to the occupancy of a seat to which he has been duly declared entitled. A very few words will suffice for answer. We dismiss, as utterly unworthy of notice, the mere personalities with which the *Gazette's* reply abounds—of which, indeed, it is principally composed. It may possibly be dignified and honorable journalism to impugn one's motives when unable to answer his arguments, but we were not schooled in that system, and shall not therein attempt to dispute the well-won laurels of the *Gazette*. The only passages in our contemporary's article that merit a moment's attention are these: It starts out by admitting that it has not seen either the majority or minority reports of the GRAY-MCCLURE contested election Committee, and shall therefore not attempt to discuss the issue "as to whether GRAY or MCCLURE is honestly entitled to the seat." But almost immediately afterward, forgetting this proper and prudent determination, it declares that—notwithstanding its frank admission that it has no knowledge whatever of the merits of the case—Colonel MCCLURE has been "juggled" "into the seat of Colonel GRAY," and that "justice has been outraged by a most infernal plot; whilst the confederated schemers now claim the victory in the name of honesty and the purity of the ballot box." After making this direct and specific accusation—direct and specific because, although the *Gazette* confesses itself to be without a single particle of evidence to substantiate it yet, since "it feels" this is the case, it must—the *Gazette* being an infallible political Pope, of intrinsic necessity be so—our contemporary happens again to remember that it has not yet seen or examined the majority or minority reports of the Committee, or "sifted the evidence;" whereupon it condescendingly promises to "confess itself mistaken," should the result of this "sifting" disappoint its evil-eyed suspicions. It must be confessed that this is exceedingly gracious, and we suppose everybody inculpated—the Republican press of the Fourth Election District, the Investigating Committee, and the Senate included—ought to feel duly grateful therefor. Still the question remains whether it would not have been somewhat more sensible and prudent as well as a good deal more honorable and just, to have refrained from charging the existence of an "infernal plot" on the part of "confederate schemers," until it had the facts and proofs concerning the matter in its possession? For—not now to touch on the ethics of the case—if it should chance to turn out that the "feelings" of the *Gazette* had their origin and basis in unhappy bile rather than in prophetic intuition, think into what a humiliating plight its low-engendered spleen will have brought it. Some people might even go so far as to doubt its fitness for the judicious discharge of the duties and functions of an "organ."

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

Professor VON STEEL, of the University of Bonn, lately closed one of his lectures with a very friendly reference to the French people. It is dangerous, he said, for the Germans to undervalue their neighbors, and to consider the French as a nation in decay. "The Frenchman is laborious, intellectual, full of taste, and is in many respects superior to the German." Finally, the Professor said: "If we (the Germans) wish to be superior to the French we must direct all our efforts toward that end. We can be the most powerful people on earth, if we choose to imitate the French in their social relations, and to avoid carefully their faults in political and religious matters."

Under present circumstances a German can well afford to be generous in his judgment of the French, and it is no doubt wise for a public instructor, in the position of Prof. VON STEEL, to suggest whatever can be truthfully said that may count in his countrymen in favor of the French, but we were not schooled in that system, and shall not therein attempt to dispute the well-won laurels of the *Gazette*. The only passages in our contemporary's article that merit a moment's attention are these: It starts out by admitting that it has not seen either the majority or minority reports of the GRAY-MCCLURE contested election Committee, and shall therefore not attempt to discuss the issue "as to whether GRAY or MCCLURE is honestly entitled to the seat." But almost immediately afterward, forgetting this proper and prudent determination, it declares that—notwithstanding its frank admission that it has no knowledge whatever of the merits of the case—Colonel MCCLURE has been "juggled" "into the seat of Colonel GRAY," and that "justice has been outraged by a most infernal plot; whilst the confederated schemers now claim the victory in the name of honesty and the purity of the ballot box." After making this direct and specific accusation—direct and specific because, although the *Gazette* confesses itself to be without a single particle of evidence to substantiate it yet, since "it feels" this is the case, it must—the *Gazette* being an infallible political Pope, of intrinsic necessity be so—our contemporary happens again to remember that it has not yet seen or examined the majority or minority reports of the Committee, or "sifted the evidence;" whereupon it condescendingly promises to "confess itself mistaken," should the result of this "sifting" disappoint its evil-eyed suspicions. It must be confessed that this is exceedingly gracious, and we suppose everybody inculpated—the Republican press of the Fourth Election District, the Investigating Committee, and the Senate included—ought to feel duly grateful therefor. Still the question remains whether it would not have been somewhat more sensible and prudent as well as a good deal more honorable and just, to have refrained from charging the existence of an "infernal plot" on the part of "confederate schemers," until it had the facts and proofs concerning the matter in its possession? For—not now to touch on the ethics of the case—if it should chance to turn out that the "feelings" of the *Gazette* had their origin and basis in unhappy bile rather than in prophetic intuition, think into what a humiliating plight its low-engendered spleen will have brought it. Some people might even go so far as to doubt its fitness for the judicious discharge of the duties and functions of an "organ."

PERSONAL.

"Grace Greenwood" says of Gen. Bidwell, that he is "a distinguished Californian and much respected, though he *has* been a member of Congress."

Some one has discovered that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth has killed off more than seven hundred of the characters in her innumerable romances. Well, hasn't her deadly writing made lively reading for a good many people?

Mr. Wm. M. Carleton, of "Betsy and I are Out" fame, is giving recitations in the western wilds of Michigan.

A Chicago paper, whose salutatory article promised "to improve the tone of journalism by avoiding unnecessary personalities," refers, in its first issue, to Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, as "that infamous blackmailer and pirate."

Rev. Amos Poorman who recently tried unsuccessfully to organize a church in Lima, Ohio, has accepted the charge of a Lutheran church at Tannersville in the same State, and is not now such a poor man as he was.

George Francis Train electrified an audience of twenty-one persons at Syracuse, New York, the other evening.

Sir Charles Dilke, the eminent republican humbug of the British House of Commons, complains that Queen Victoria has a dozen physicians in her household. His complaint is nothing to the number of those which must exist in the royal family to render the services of so many doctors necessary.

Fernando Wood—according to an admiring Washington correspondent—is "the completest gentleman in the House of Representatives, judged by his manners." Furthermore, that "he never gets his feet higher than his head, nor smokes, neither loafs nor lounges; is industrious, and shows his good breeding even in the way he writes, to say nothing of his courtliness of manner in regard to others; is tall, straight, wears his black frock coat buttoned in front, dresses his neck in a standing collar, and has an air of general fastidiousness. His hair is gray, his eyes small, his nose large, while at its base lies a stretch of white moustache, looking like a snowdrift." All of which is worth several dollars a line for even one insertion.

Wachtel's hoarseness in Chicago was an expensive casualty to Carl Rosa. Colonel Wood, of the Museum, insisted on the penalty to his bond, and it cost Farepa's husband $2,000 to settle.

A young man named Sherman, son of a wealthy commission merchant in New York, became infatuated with Miss Acheson, one of the ladies of the ballet at the Grand Opera House, and honorably married her. He begged the newspapers not to say anything about it, so the *Sun* and *Telegram* took special pains to elaborate all the details and publish them in full.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher enters a vigorous protest against church bells, and says no church has the right to disturb the quiet of a town that way. He should have tried his hand, or rather head, at editorial work in Pittsburgh during Holy Week, when every equinoctial gust was laden with the melodious clangor of our own beautiful Trinity.

Edward Waltz, of Elizabethport, N. J., flonted the young affections of one German girl he knew in favor of another. Number One thereupon procured a revolver, and last Friday fired six shots at the fascinating swain while he was tripping the light fantastic at a ball. One of the bullets struck him in the leg, and there is now no waltz for him except in name; but he came unpleasantly near taking part in the dance of death.

The winter of the discontent—or more correctly speaking the discontent of the Winter—of the New York *Tribune*, at what it unfeelingly calls "the everlasting skin-and-bones and carroty hair in which, of late years, so much of the feminine intellect of the stage has been enveloped," is now made glorious summer by the gushing glory of Carlotta Leclercq—the charming actress to whom Fechter owed nearly all the success he met with in this country. She says: "It is refreshing to behold; she embodies health and the enjoyment of life, possessing warmth, color and natural buoyancy."

At the recent entertainment given by the Japanese in Washington, it is said that "one of the embassy, reaching for a small Japanese flag on the chandelier, to present to a lady on his arm, a United States officer shoved him aside, and, taking out his sword, hacked and hewed at it to bring it down for himself, until the lamp shades were shattered over the table." This uniformed disgrace to the army should either be sent back into the swinish society he has been used to in private life, or detached for immediate and prolonged duty among the Apaches.

And behold a bevy of beautiful girls from the Wells Female College at Aurora, N. Y., went to Syracuse to hear Nilsson, and, the concert being over, some of them were presented to the lovely Swede. As they came to the end of the line of admiration they were affected to tears. One pretty girl, evidently "far gone," was heard to exclaim: "I can't see Nilsson, but I just kissed her trunk!"

Rev. Archibald Brown, educated in Mr. Spurgeon's college, has recently had completed for him a tabernacle in East London, only twice as old in size as Mr. Spurgeon's. Which is suggestive of the thought, that the time seems to have gone by when it was good for two or three to be gathered together, and little churches are out of date. They don't pay.

What a treat for the Boston Normal School last Wednesday. Henry Ward Beecher and James T. Fields visited them. After listening to a discussion by the fair scholars upon "female education," Mr. B. said, with his usual elegant gallantry: "I am convinced of the inferiority of man, and modesty will not allow me to speak in the presence of so much eloquence." After this, to make everything serene and blissful, Mr. Fields gave "imitations of Mr. Tennyson's recitations from his own poems," and the girls unanimously agreed it was "real splendid!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The students of Amherst College are hereafter to be allowed to go to dancing school.

Relief rations for more than 89,000 persons were issued in Chicago last week, and the *Journal* cannot make out how so many people can be idle when there is so much work to do.

In the town of Phillips, Maine, there is a snow-drift nearly forty feet deep.

According to William Wood in the *Friends' Review*, the total present membership of the Orthodox Meetings of the Society of Friends is 57,405, being a gain of 755 in twenty years. During these years the membership of the Meetings east of the Alleghenies has decreased 7,722, while the meetings at the West have increased 8,477, so that actually there has been no general increase worth considering.

A cheerful young explorer in the field of practical mechanics tried twice to throw trains off the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad near Wheatland, Ind. Happily he was arrested on the second attempt, when he said he only wanted "to see how far the locomotive would go after it jumped the track." For engaging in this innocent diversion he will probably be removed from the path of temptation till he is old enough to get some other amusing mania in his head.

The action of the New York Legislature last week foreshadows success for the steam underground railway corporators, who are to be authorized to burrow all the way from the Astor House to Harlem. The pneumatic schemes did not find any favor at all.

The Tichborne trial was by no means the longest on record. It was brief compared to that between the heirs of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley. The title to certain possessions was in question, and the suit, beginning in the reign of Edward IV., was not concluded till the reign of James J., and then only by compromise. It had lasted 120 years.

One million and a half of people in Germany are said to speak the English tongue; but that is nothing to the number of people in the United States who sprachen Deutsch.

Another woman's rights paper has been established in Chicago, called *The Balance*. The incongruity of the title is obvious, though no doubt its conductors will fancy they are treating of very weigh-ty matters.

The comparative conditions of the people of Memphis in regard to religion, health and morality may be inferred from the fact, that, to every thousand of its population, there are one clergyman, four doctors and fifteen gamblers. It is either a very virtuous and salubrious place, or the profits of faro and draw-poker must be remarkable.

Certain citizens of Topeka, Kansas, prove the sincerity of their feelings on the temperance question, by proposing to buy out the liquor dealers there if they will agree to quit the business.

Krupp, the great gunmaker of Germany, has just cast a steel cannon which weighs 72,000 pounds. The breechings to such a Krupper as this must be of tremendous solidity.

Richmond, Va., young men, though not specially ambitious to organize a volunteer fire department, are all striving to belong to a hose company. The hose in question cost $12 a pair, were imported from Europe and are worn by a blooming belle, who permits a sample of them to be seen whenever she takes her walks abroad. The rush to take "stock in" the street corners is immense when it is whispered about that "she is coming."

San Francisco boys appear to be even more hilarious in their sports than the youth of Pittsburgh. Their latest pretty plaything is a sling made of wire and rubber, wherewith a buckshot can be driven through a half-inch plank. Inventors of such toys ought to be set up as a mark to be practiced on by the juveniles whom they so diabolically demoralize.

A project is said to be in contemplation for establishing a line of tug propellers in the Straits of Magellan, to enable sailing vessels to avoid the longer and more dangerous circumnavigation of Cape Horn. The passage of the straits by sailing vessels, has seldom been found practicable, but with propellers furnished with intelligent pilots, the difficulties of the case could be readily overcome.

IRON AND STEEL.

Production in the United States in 1871—An Interesting Report.

Mr. Henry McAllister, Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, completed a report on Thursday, an abstract of which is as follows:

"From these tables, it appears that the production of anthracite pig iron, in 1871, in the Lehigh region, was 372,000 tons, the product of forty-three furnaces, many of which were out of blast during a considerable part of the year. The production of the furnaces in the Schuylkill region, during the same time, was 157,505 tons. The furnaces from Harrisburg down along the Susquehanna made, in 1871, 143,777 tons, and above Harrisburg, 90,000 tons. The production of anthracite pig iron in the United States, in 1871, was 357,008, of which Pennsylvania made 714,700 tons. The production of raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron was 570,000 tons, and of charcoal 385,000 tons, making the total production of pig iron in the United States 1,912,608 tons. The utmost present annual capacity of the blast furnaces of the United States is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons.

The total production of rails in the country in 1871 amounted to 775,733. Of this amount, 715,691 tons were iron and 60,042 tons steel and steel headed. The following statement shows the localities in which these rails were manufactured:

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Pennsylvania	325,604	Maine	13,393
Illinois	91,178	Indiana	12,778
New York	87,022	Tennessee	9,667
Ohio	78,782	Missouri	8,200
Maryland	44,941	New Jersey	6,700
Wisconsin	28,774	Georgia	7,340
Massachusetts	28,864	West Virginia	5,000
Michigan	14,000	Kentucky	6,000

The reports received from the rail mills indicate that a large number were in operation during a part of last year only. There are forty-eight rail mills in the country, and their utmost annual capacity is placed at about 1,000,000 tons.

During 1871 the rails imported amounted to 572,587 tons, making the total consumption in the United States 1,348,119 tons. The product of the forges and bloomeries of the country amounted to 63,000 tons in 1871—about 10,000 tons below the average of the last ten years.

The production of rolled and hammered iron other than rails in 1871 is estimated as follows: Merchant bar and rod, 330,000 tons; sheet and plate, 118,000 tons; hoop, 22,000 tons; nails and spikes, 155,000 tons, axles and others, 80,000 tons—making a total of 700,000 tons. The product of steel is estimated at 82,000 tons, of which 45,000 tons were made by the Bessemer process.

A POLITICAL ESCAPE.

Death of a Friend of Carl Schurz.

The romantic flight of the agitator Kinkel from the prison at Spandau excited much interest at the time. One of the men who aided his escape, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just died at Strehlen, near Dresden. He was a landed proprietor, Adolphe Hensel by name, and his share in Kinkel's flight was never discovered till his death. The *Volke Zeitung* relates the story as follows:

On the night of November 8, 1850, Hensel, disguised as a coachman, sat waiting on the box of a carriage close by the House of Correction at Spandau, ready to drive away at a moment's notice. He was accompanied by Carl Schurz and Dr. Friedenthal and with them saw Kinkel let himself down with a rope from the giddy height of an opening in the house. He drove off at a tearing gallop with Schurz and Kinkel soon after midnight. He had chosen his strongest and swiftest horses. Having pressed on without a moment's rest to Grancee, a village eight German miles from Spandau. Here the hungry and exhausted horses were baited, and at eight o'clock of November 9 the fugitives reached the frontier of Strelitz, and arrived at Alstrelitz, and the fugitives went to Rostock, from which place, as is well known, they embarked for England. The police never succeed in identifying the coachman, without whose assistance the escape could scarcely have been effected, and Henkel never experienced any molestation from the authorities.

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently delivered an opinion which is of considerable importance to dealers in fire-crackers. The original action was brought on a policy of insurance on the plaintiff's store of fancy goods, toys and other articles in his line of business, as a German jobber and importer. It was stipulated in writing that he should be privileged to keep fire-crackers on sale. It appearing that at the time of the fire the plaintiff had fireworks in his store for sale, he offered evidence that fireworks were an article in his line of business as a German jobber and importer, for the purpose of showing that they were covered by the written words of the policy, "other articles in his line of business." The court rejected the evidence, and the judgment was for the company. The higher Court affirms the judgment, saying that there can be no doubt that the evidence was properly rejected.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are wafted broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their mephitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The most medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and prevents by imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring months are always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon their system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work well. Flavor of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF,

For the Sick, Invalid and Convalescent. Also, for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing more strengthening than this extract.

Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef. One-quarter teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound of extract contains the nutritive properties of 30 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate.

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Varnishes of all kinds, Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.
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Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City.
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At Fleming's Drug Store,
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No. 84 MARKET STREET,
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MARKET STREET, MARKET STREET,

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
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BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

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(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
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Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
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Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
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Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
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New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
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SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
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JEANS,
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CAMBRICS,
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TRIMMING STORE,
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New Goods Opening This Week
New Styles Spring Suits, in Striped Seersucker, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Gray Cambric, White Lawn, &c.
All Styles of Trimmings, in great variety.
Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings.
Dolly Varden Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Pique, Lawn, Swiss, Cambries, &c.
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
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Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of
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AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 1, 1872.

Money continues active and the drain of currency to the country unabated. Most of the banks are shipping bank notes from the East to meet the local demand. The coal men are drawing heavily to-day, and as they will get a large shipment of barges out by to-morrow, they require a good deal of money to be able to move out. Should the river rise sufficiently to let out the quarter part of the coal now awaiting shipm'n't, it will work a very material change for the better in the local money market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113	113
10-40s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
New 5s	109¼	109¼	110
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—In the stock market New York Central and Lake Shore are the special features, which, it is said are to be called on the London stock list. If this proves true Mr. Vanderbilt will have an opportunity to relieve himself of a portion of the immense load he has been carrying for years, as he is the largest holder of these stocks, having the bulk of his large fortune thus invested. The theory is that if the English run wild over such a disreputable jade as Erie, they will be the more eager to welcome a virtuous dame, prolific of dividends, like Central and Hudson.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 1, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton		36½				37
West'n Union Tel		74				74
Quicksilver		41				
Pacific Mail	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Adams Express		97				
Wells Fargo Ex		57				
American Express		57				
United States Ex		46				
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
N. Y. Central scrip	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & North'n	60	60	60	60	60	60
Do. preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	41	41	41	41	41	41
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash			12 30			2 30
Do. preferred			24½			24½
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	95	95
Ohio and Miss	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Chicago and Alton	95	95	95	95	95	95
Do. preferred	98	98	98	98	98	98
Boston, Hoosac & R	103	103	103	103	103	103
Hartford	118	118	118	118	118	118
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Tennessee State bonds		66½		66½		66½
Do. new		66½		66½		66½
South Carolina, July		69½		69½		69½
South Carolina, April		69½		69½		69½
Missouri sixes		90½		90½		90½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

REMARKS—This being "moving day" "all round," coupled with cold and blustery weather, caused the market to rule somewhat dull. March came in "like a lion," and, contrary to the adage, went out the same way. Prices show little change worthy of particular note. Following are the receipts of flour, grain, &c., for the past forty-eigh hours: Flour, bbls., 1,787; wheat, sacks, 489; corn, sacks, 1,110; oats, sacks, 1,140; barley, sacks, 1,801; rye, sacks, 347; apples, bbls., 214; cheese, boxes, 63; butter, packages, 271; bacon, pieces, 1,847; bacon, tierces, 14s.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales common at 6¾@7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; straight sorts 5½@6c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—Good sound winter are worth $4 50@5 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; bf gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Market bare of prime Navy; with offers of $2 50@3 00 bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a9c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common 2 25 @2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply is on the increase, though we cannot discover our figures, and continue to quote choice table at 30a33c ₱ lb; fair to good 22a25c; common 10a11c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders, almost out of first hands 7½c; clear 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 12c; Mess pork $14 00; hams smoked 12c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c.

CHEESE—Western factory 12½c; Goshen 20a21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15a16c.

CIDER—Reg XXX $15 00 per bbl, other brands $9 00a 12 00.

CANDLES—Mould. 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₱ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $3 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at sale; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; fair sale, mixed 7¾a8¾c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c old sc; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 15c; purnes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The market continues very firm and former prices are fully maintained, 24a25c per doz being the ruling figure.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is not heavy and prices are firm at following figures: Mills—White XXX and family $6 50; sks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 20; bbls $7 90 red winter, bbls $7 80; sks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $7 50; graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 60a7 85.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $18; No. 2 shore, $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $4 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5¾c for medium, and 6c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 50.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods in this line opens up quite briskly, considering the fact that it is "moving day." Our merchants anticipate a very busy week of it, as a large number of country merchants are in town laying in spring stocks. Prices remain very firm. This is especially true in regard to sugars, holders being exceedingly firm in their views as to the future, and maintain that soon higher figures will rule. No change in coffees, and this department of the market must continue so long as it suits the convenience of Congress to spend the time and money of the nation in abusing each other and in fixing up the Presidential slate. Business men think that the commercial interests of the country are of much more importance, but they are not supposed to know. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23¾c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted Rio 24c; Java 32c; all in one ₱ packages, 27c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¼c; A 13c; A 1 13c; coffee 12¾c; white C 12½c; C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¾c; good to prime 10¼c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¼c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Sugarhouse ₱ bbl 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 83/4c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 23c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—We have no change to note in prices, the firmness of last week being fully maintained. The receipts of wheat continue light. We quote red winter at $1 62a1 65 by car load; white $1 60a1 63. Oats—Sold on wharf and depot 46c; white 50c. CORN—Sales mixed at 51c; prime yellow 60c. Rye unchanged at 80c ₱ bush. Barley—Prime spring 75a80c ₱ bush. Buckwheat—Sales of choice timothy hay $28a30 ₱ ton; baled on wharf and depot $26a28.

HAY—Choice timothy hay $28a30 ₱ ton; baled on wharf and depot $26a28.

HORS—We quote: 7¾a at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 80c ₱ lb.

HOOKS—In good demand at 23¾a24c.

HONEY—Sales at 30a35c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $260; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$4 25a5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 58a58c; No 2, 52a54c; Cincinnati Chicago and other strained 50a52c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $2 50.

MACKINAWS—Assortments $1 75a2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₱ bush.

ONIONS—Are rather dull sale, as the season is almost closing. Prime yellow sets are in demand, and are held at $6 50 ₱ bushel, and at these figures there is an active demand.

Potatoes—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₱ bush.

HAIR—Sales at 44a45c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½- ₱ $1; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Prime clover seeds at $6 00a6 25; inferior and dirty $5 00a5 50.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8¾c per lb; rendered 9c.

WILLOWS—Sales at 16c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c; fine old rectified $1 02a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as 60 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 29.—The continued unseasonable weather has further prevented any improvement to the unsettled state of the iron market reported last week. There is no doubt that arrivals are being daily expected, and also that the present exhorbitant rates will quickly decline on the receipt of supplies. But, to the manufacturer, the nothing of importance has yet happened which would have justified.

The condition of that portion of the debt assigned to West Virginia is not as encouraging. The House bill repudiating all liability for this one-third of the State debt assigned to West Virginia was passed in the Senate at Richmond on March 30th. This bill repudiates the certificates issued under the Funding act, and known as the West Virginia certificates.

The Governor will promptly veto this act, but it will become a law passed over his veto. This is bad for the holders of their "deferred bonds," as the State of West Virginia has declared she is not liable for any of the debt.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	28¾	North Penn.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	46	Camden and Amboy	125
Catawissa	47½	Wilmington & Wayne	103
Oil Creek & Alley R.	29¾	Reading	51¾

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 23½a24c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 23¾a24c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 96 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton steady at 24c. Flour firmer; extra family $7 25. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and nothing doing. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear 6¾@7c. Bulk shoulders 6@6½c; sides, clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear 7¾c. Mess pork quiet at $14 00. Whisky steady at 86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat quiet and firm; No 1 red winter $1 60; No 2 $1 55. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and steady at 43c. Refined Petroleum steady and little done; 21c in car lots; 22½@23c in trade lots.

NEW YORK.

March 30.—The market for Scotch pig remains rather quiet: there has been considerable inquiry, but the high rates demanded have restricted transactions, and business has been confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of consumers only; the market closes strong at full previous quotations; sales have been made of fifty tons Coltness at $55 00 do Eglinton, $50; 100 do same at Philadelphia, $57 50, cash, and to arrive, 500 do Langloan, on private terms. There continues a good demand for American, but there is very little obtainable, and Walter Hall has confined to small lots at prices favoring sellers; sales are reported of 100 tons No. 1 Lehegh (a special brand) at $54; 200 do; No. 1 do, bills, and 250 do Thomas Forbes' at private terms. The receipts of wheat continue light. We quote red winter at $1 62a1 65 by car load; white $1 60@1 63. Oats—Sold on wharf and depot 46c; white 50c. CORN—Sales mixed at 51c; prime yellow 60c. Rye unchanged at 80c ₱ bush. Barley—Prime spring 75a80c ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a9c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Market quiet and steadr; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common 2 25 @2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply is on the increase, though we cannot discover our figures, and continue to quote choice table at 30a33c ₱ lb; fair to good 22a25c; common 10a11c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders, almost out of first hands 7½c; clear 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 12c; Mess pork $14 00; hams smoked 12c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c.

CHEESE—Western factory 12½c; Goshen 20a21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15a16c.

CIDER—Reg XXX $15 00 per bbl, other brands $9 00a 12 00.

CANDLES—Mould. 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₱ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $3 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at sale; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; fair sale, mixed 7¾a8¾c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c old sc; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 15c; purnes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The market continues very firm and former prices are fully maintained, 24a25c per doz being the ruling figure.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is not heavy and prices are firm at following figures: Mills—White XXX and family $6 50; sks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 20; bbls $7 90 red winter, bbls $7 80; sks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $7 50; graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 60a7 85.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $18; No. 2 shore, $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $4 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5¾c for medium, and 6c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 50.

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Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¼c; A 13c; A 1 13c; coffee 12¾c; white C 12½c; C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¾c; good to prime 10¼c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Sugarhouse ₱ bbl 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 83/4c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 23c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

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Syrups—Sugarhouse ₱ bbl 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 83/4c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 23c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-six cars, the principal part of which came from Chicago. The run was not considered heavy and many of the dealers looked for an active market, even if prices would be no better. But they were disappointed. Trade opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. The cattle from Chicago this week were bought high and sellers held on to them pretty well. The feeling from the opening to the close was bad, and sales were made with difficulty. Prices as compared with last were a shade better, but as cattle were ¾c higher at Chicago the advance was not considered enough here, and with drovers holding cattle so as to let them out, the market, as above noted, ruled slow and dull. So unsatisfactory was the state of trade that many of the dealers withdrew their stock from the market. Ensign & Newton had two loads of exceedingly fine cattle on the market, and after seeing the way that matters were going, withdrew one load of the best and sent them to East Liberty. Holmes, I. & Co., Rothehild & Z., Hazlewood & B. Greenwald & Kaufman, and most of the dealers had cattle left over, not being willing to sell at the prices offered. Taking the advance of cattle west into consideration the market was a hard one and prices very unsatisfactory, which was among whom there was the usual amount of grumbling. Our butchers have had some pretty hard markets and complain that they are selling but little meat, and this with collections difficult to make, the reason they are compelled to buy so low down, or not at all.

Prices.

Following are the prices current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs steers, smooth and fat, $7 00 to $7 25; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; medium, 1,100 lbs $6 25 to $6 37; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $6 00; common stock, such as cows, stags, &c., $4 75 to $5 75; bulls, $4 00 to $4 75.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Parkin & Bro., from Chicago	4
Rothchild & Zeigler, from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	1
P. Hartman, from Chicago	2
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
Holmes, I. & Co., from Chicago	2
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	1
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	1
S. Kranz, from Chicago	1
Sadler, Havens & Co., Cincinnati	1
Greenwald & K., Upper Sandusky	2
M. Gilmore, Lindey, Ohio	1
A. Cunningham, Newark, Ohio	1
F. H. Snyder, Butler	1
John Ault, Orrville	1
J. W. Unger, Carlisle	1
J. M. Early, Damascus	1
R. H. Kirk, Salem	1
Newton, Letonia	1
Neely & Bro., Bellair	5

Holmes & Hunter sold 30 head Chicago and 1 load cattle at prices ranging from $5 37 to 6 40 per hundred lbs.

Holeman & Shamberg sold 29 Western cattle at figures from $4 50 to 7 00

Jacobs Neely sold 5 loads Picaway county, Ohio, cattle at prices from $6 75 to 7 25.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 20 head Western cattle at prices from $6 50 to 7 50.

Marks & Bro. sold Chicago stock at prices from $5 50 to 7 00 per hundred lbs.

E. Rothschild sold Chicago cattle at figures running from $5 50 to 7 00.

Greenwald & Kaufman sold 3 loads Western cattle at prices running from $5 50 to 7 25.

Peter Hartman sold 1 load Chicago at prices from $6 00 to 7 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 10 head Chicago stock at prices from $6 to $6 75; 1 head left over.

Carr & McAllister sold 36 head Ohio cattle at figures varying from $5 25 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

S. Shamberg sold 18 head Ohio and Butler county cattle at prices from $5 to $7 25.

Smith & Moonshine sold 15 head Chicago cattle at figures varying from $5 25 to 7 25; 1 load left over.

Carr & McAllister sold 36 head Ohio cattle at figures varying from $5 25 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

S. Shamberg sold 18 head Ohio and Butler county cattle at prices from $5 to $7 25.

Smith & Moonshine sold 15 head Chicago cattle at figures varying from $5 to $7 25.

Keefer & Ryer sold 25 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $7 25.

John Ault sold 2 load Ohio cattle, one load at $5 75 and the other at $6 50.

P. Hartman sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 12.

C. B. Sauseiser sold 16 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 00.

W. Bullock sold 18 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $7 25.

M. Varner sold 18 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to 6 50; one hundred lbs.

C. F. Labdin sold 14 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging at from $6 25 to $7 37 per hundred lbs.

R. Holmes sold 16 head Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 00 to $7 25 per hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep at the yards to-day were about one-half a car load heavier than have been on sale here for some time. In quality the offerings were both large and good. The market opened up slow and dull, so dull that the receipts were light as compared with last week, were about ⅓c lower and at the decline not many were wanted. Some lots were left over unsold and will be sent to East Liberty. Following are the principal sales from which the reader can form a better idea of the market:

Adam Eckert sold 90 head Western sheep at prices from $5 00 to $10 00 per 100 lbs, average weight 90 lbs.

C. F. Labdin sold 30 head Ohio sheep weighing 72 lbs, at private terms, which is said to be handsome.

Neely & Fairley sold 50 head Armstrong county sheep at prices from $3 00 per head to $8 75 per 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold 9 head Ohio all at $5 00 per head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 2, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Buyers continue very shy and are disposed to operate only for spot oil. Sellers are in a common expression, the oil market is in a very demoralized condition. Prices are altogether nominal.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the price that oil can be purchased at, viz: Spot 9¾c; S. O. all year, 9¾c; R. O. same time, 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market steady. Oil was offered for the various deliveries as follows: Spot 21¾c; April 22c; May 22c; June 24c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—The *Courier* says: The market was weaker on the road, but there was a considerable amount of oil changed hands in settlements. We quote the following sales:

5,000 bbls upper road spot	$5 62½a
2,500 bbls upper road spot	3 50 a
1,000 bbls upper road sellers 60	3 50 a 52
1,000 bbls upper road B. O., 20 yarter	4 10 a
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 20 quarter	3 55 a

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market firm.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market unchanged at about 22@23c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 1.—Market quiet, dull and held at 22 25.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road $3 55; 47 gravity, Oil City, $3 70a3 72½.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Market quiet at about 22½a 22¾c for spot and refined, and 12¾c for crude spot. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Spot 11¾c; 1st to 15th April, 22½c; 16th to 30th April, 22c; May, 23c; June, 25½c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet at $3 70.

ROUSEVILLE, April 1.—Market quiet and firm at $3 55.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Barrels.
T P Miller	14
Thomas Ring	22
B Farrell	67
Wm Stewart	14
B S Duncan	72
J Bushnell	79

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cochran's Yard	460	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Kier's Oil Works	79	Crystal Oil Works	79
Total	678		

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

March 30, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 157 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesuvius Works, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia

THE VERY LATEST.

CONNECTICUT.

SAD NEWS FOR SOREHEADS.

Republicans Sweep the Field.

Our Whole State Ticket Elected.

Both Branches of the Legislature Republican.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 1.—Fifty-three towns out of a total of 206 show a loss to Jewell of 123. This is after adding to the Democratic vote 543 votes in those towns for Gillette, Temperance, and 47 for Harrison, Labor Reform. It does not include the vote of Hartford, which is sixty plurality for Jewell, nor of New Haven, which gives Hubbard 381 plurality, a net Republican gain in those towns of nearly 1,000 votes. Waterbury, Vernoon and two or three other towns will give some Democratic gains. It looks as if Jewell was elected by the people. There is a Jewell was elected by the people. net Republican gain of six representatives in fifty-three towns. In Hartford city the Republicans elect Henry C. Robinson mayor by over 350 majority, and all their city ticket.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., April 1.—The entire Republican State ticket is elected beyond a doubt.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., April 1.—Middlesex county gives Jewell a majority of over 200. The Republican sheriff is probably elected. The Democratic Senator from the Eighteenth District, and the Republican Senators from the Nineteenth District are elected.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 1.—Returns from ninety towns show a loss of 60 votes for Jewell, counting Hubbards total vote and 999 Temperance and labor Reform votes against him. This does not count New Haven which gives Hubbard only 397 over all.

NORWALK, Ct., April 1.—It will be impossible to get all the towns in this county to-night, owing to bad roads. The vote of Fairfield county falls off from last year. One Republican and two Democratic Senators are elected. The Republicans gain six Representatives as far as heard from. Leeds, Democrat, is elected Sheriff.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 1.—Charles J. Cole, Republican, is elected Senator from the First District by eleven plurality. Russell, Republican, is re-elected Sheriff from this county by a large vote.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 1.—Returns from 124 towns give Jewell 36,370, Hubbard 34,326, Gillette 1,142, Harrison 284. Jewell's majority over all, 649. Jewell's gain as against the field, compared with last year, is 519. In 73 towns the Republicans have a net gain of four Representatives. The Senate will certainly stand as well as last year, 13 to 8, with a good chance of being 14 to 7. It looks now as if Jewell may have been elected by the people. The day was mostly clear, with strong west winds and occasional snow squalls. The roads are deep with mud, and the vote is not as large as last year.

NORWICH, Ct., April 1.—London county, with one town lacking, gives Jewell 3,451, Hubbard 4,659, and Gillette 218. Windham county except, two towns, gives Jewell 3,005, Hubbard 4,697, and Gillette 239. Returns to hear from will add about sixty to Jewell's majority.

THE VERY LATEST.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 1.—Hartford gives Jewell 3,481, Hubbard 3,439, Gillette 37, Harrison 91.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—Following is the vote of New Haven: Jewell 4,094, Hubbard 4,674, Gillette 47, Harrison 135. The Senate stands fifteen Republicans to six Democrats. The Republicans gain largely in the House of Representatives. The Republican State ticket is elected.

Counties.	Jewell.	Hubbard.	Gillette.	Harrison.
Hartford	9,404	8,905	345	180
New Haven	10,516	10,389	282	175
New London	4,451	4,699	239	3
Fairfield	7,566	7,654	174	64
Windham	3,505	1,814	90	5
Litchfield	5,693	4,968	101	5
Middlesex	3,045	2,857	100	6
Tolland	2,097	1,554	78	3
Total	46,736	42,662	1,390	395

HARTFORD, April 1.—If the towns unheard from go the same as last year, the result will not be changed. Jewell's plurality is 2,074, majority over all 289.

The Senate probably stand fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats, and the House about the same as last year, when the Republican majority was 21.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Great Contest Decided.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The recent contest for control of the Panama Railroad Company resulted to-day in the triumph of the opposition party representing the Pacific Mail interest. The contest for control was unprecedented, the whole capital stock, which was entitled to a vote, being represented, with the exception of about fifty shares. The following are the new directors: Henry Clews, Wm. H. Aspinwall, David Hoadley, Francis E. Kidder, H. H. Baxter, J. D. Smith, Alex. Masterton, Fred. Billings, F. W. G. Brown, L. S. Stockwell, A. B. Stockwell, G. L. Kingsland, J. Parmly. The prospects of the road are considered to be much improved by this union of the steamship and railway interests.

New Connection for the Union Pacific—Freight Blockade at Council Bluffs—Advance in Rates.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making a survey for a narrow-gauge road from Julesburg up the south fork of the Platte river to Greeley, Denver and Garden City, to connect with the Colorado Central Railroad, which they are extending to Central City. This gives the Union Pacific Railroad an independent line into the heart of Colorado. All freight contracted for west of the Missouri river is being delivered by ferry by the four roads terminating here. Although freight contracted for Council Bluffs is now waiting the order of the consignees or the Union Pacific Railroad, that company still declines to receive it at the east end of their bridge. The accumulating freight is all transferred by boat this week. The Iowa roads have paid the old transfer charges for consignees. Now the Union Pacific bridge transfer charges are twelve dollars per car added to these charges. This creates an advance in price of through freight at Omaha and an increased cost to consignees.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1872.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Judge Bedford discharged the Grand Jury of the General Sessions for April to-day, because he had no necessity for them.

At eight o'clock P. M. Prof. Morse was still alive, but no hopes of his recovery.

Application was made at the Supreme Court to-day for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Neuman, *alias* Dutch Heinrich, sentenced in the General Sessions Court yesterday to the State prison for bond robbery. Judge Brady said he would consider the matter, if affidavit was made that the application for a stay had been refused in the Sessions Court.

Parepa-Rosa, Wachtel, Santley and Adelaide Phillips sang at the Academy of Music to-night, in the opera of "Il Trovatore." The receipts for the night were over $9,000.

April 2, 2 a. m.—Professor Morse was sleeping, his condition being but little changed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The committee appointed by President Grant to select and purchase a site for the new government building at St. Louis, have received their commissions and advertised for proposals for grounds suitable.

John Peck, one of the sufferers by the destruction of the Seventh street market house, at St. Louis, on Saturday night, has died, and Mrs. Flori is not expected to live.

The first train crossed the railroad bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday. The test was satisfactory.

Denny Hines, fourteen years of age, in jumping on a locomotive engaged in switching near the Nashville depot at Louisville yesterday, fell under it and was run over and instantly killed.

Late Saturday night some unknown persons placed three gang planks and a heavy baggage truck on the track of the Erie Railway at Chester, Orange county, N. Y. Early Sunday morning an extra freight train struck the obstruction, but no serious injuries occurred. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the villains.

Cary, Nash & Ogden's paper mill, and Geo. W. Moon's flour mill at Port Dickinson, near Binghamton, N. Y., were burned Saturday evening. Loss on paper mill $21,000; insured for $11,000; loss on flour mill $16,500; insured for $10,000. The dwelling of A. J. Philps, Erie Railway agent in Binghamton, was burned Sunday morning. Loss $20,000; insurance $12,500.

A fire caused by the explosion of a still took place yesterday morning at the coal oil works of J. L. Stuart, at Gibson Point, on the Schuylkill. The still, together with 1,500 barrels of oil and also a railroad car were consumed. The heat from the fire caused the explosion of a smaller still. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,750.

An altercation occurred at St. Louis yesterday morning between Barney Kane and Thos. Russell, when Kane struck Russell a terrific blow on the top of the head, splitting his skull from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Kane escaped.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Bold Operation by Spanish Bandits.

MADRID, April 1.—A band of robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway between Vandepenas and Manzanares, and stopped a mail train. They then made an attack on the train, which was resisted by the guard. Shots were exchanged and one of the guard, an officer and a passenger were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession of the cars and took all the money they could find, some £3,000 sterling.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, April 1.—President Thiers has abandoned his project for the transfer of the Capital to Paris. His Excellency will, however, hold his reception in this city.

LONDON, April 1.—A report which has been current of the early restoration of diplomatic relations between the Czar and the Pope is contradicted.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Crown Prince Frederick William will visit Queen Victoria at Baden to-morrow.

BERLIN, April 1.—Count Von Wesdehlen, the German Charge D'Affaire at Paris, has notified Count De Remusat, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Bismarck's regret at the failure of Thiers to induce the Assembly to ratify the Postal Convention before adjournment. Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The steamships Hansa and Wyoming, from New York, have arrived.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, will leave Washington to-night for Philadelphia, to join ex-Secretary Borie and family, *en route* for Europe. The President will leave here to-morrow for New York, to join the party in that city Wednesday morning.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,750,000 of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, of date August 1st, 1868. The following are the denominations: $5,000 from Nos. 3,520 to 3,616; $10,000 from 3,496 to 3,780. Interest will cease on the above certificates on the 31st of May, 1872.

GRANVILLE'S LETTER.

Earl Granville's letter arrived here this morning. It is a very long document, and will be read and considered in a Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Zella Martin and George L. Raffin, of the Massachusetts delegation to the New Orleans colored convention, left here this evening for that city. Both these delegates are strong administration men.

NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The Committee on Commerce has reported in favor of the confirmation of one M. G. Parker to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans, *vice* General Longstreet, resigned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY ROBESON.

The select committee to investigate charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. They decided not to receive the testimony of Colonel William F. Wood, who Dana had on Friday called to show that Simon Johnson, deceased employed or sought to employ the witness to prevent the disclosure of the character of the Secor claims, and that he admitted to witness their fraudulent character. Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified that in December, 1871, he did not make contracts for the construction of two engines for two torpedo boats with John Roach & Sons, New York, but he signed them by order of the Secretary of the Navy. He requested the Secretary to have the contracts prepared and have the witness sign them. No provisions of law were violated. He thought the contracts were drawn in the Bureau of Construction. The witness was president of the board which selected the models for the torpedo boats. He recommended that the boats should be built at the navy yards. This recommendation did not cover the engines. The Department did not want the public to know anything about the building of these boats. This investigation was defeating the objects of the Ordnance office, whose movements in this matter were secret, and it was important that the office should keep its own knowledge. He did not know who fixed the prices for the engines. One of the boats was designed by Chief Constructor Hanscom, and the other by Admiral Porter. As the Admiral designed one of them, he had a right to say what engines he would put in the boat; so with the Chief Constructor. As to advertising for supplies, he had been informed that Admiral Dahlgreen, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, acted on the principle that the law did not apply to that office. He was not always advisable to let the public know what it was doing. As to iron for these boats, he said he wrote to Moorhead & Co., of Pittsburgh, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and asked them to make propositions, as they had the best reputation. They, however, could not do the work. The witness had said to the Secretary, who had asked him whether it was necessary to advertise, that it was not necessary.

Mr. Bartlett called the attention of the witness to the laws of 1843 and 1861, which require all naval supplies to be advertised for, which the witness explained had been construed not to apply to the Ordnance Bureau, and so approved by Secretary Wells. It was under this construction that the great transactions of the war were carried on.

Mr. Archer asked the witness's opinion as to the relative quality of work done at naval yards and by private contractors, when the witness replied that he considered they got better work at the naval yards.

H. A. Goldsborough, chief clerk of the bureau of construction and repairs, testified that he had not recommended Commodore Lenthall about the law of 1868. He came *into his room by accident*, when Lenthall told him he had a written order to pay Secor extra claims, and that this order was received out of office hours.

Wm. H. Allyn testified that he was engaged for eight years in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and left in August, 1870. While the Chief of the Bureau, Mr. King, was in California, a package of letters was brought to him by Mr. Shook, including Boggs's report on the Secor claims. After looking at them, witness said they did not pertain to that Bureau, but belonged to the Bureau of Construction. He looked over the report concerning three vessels, and said the aggregate amount allowed was ninety-three thousand dollars, or thereabouts. The witness then made a statement as to what the board reported, and close by calling attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the law of 1866 on the Secor claims, which gave $115,000 in full satisfaction of all claims. He gave this statement to Shook, being anxious that the Secretary should know the provision of that law. He afterwards saw Lenthall and told him these papers had been sent to the bureau by mistake. When returned, he brought to him the statement he had prepared, and asked him what it meant. King seemed quite angry at the action taken by his vessels, and turned abruptly and left him. The witness did not know whether Shook has returned the papers to the Department or to the Bureau of Construction. The opinion of the witness was that the law of 1868 stopped the Secors from further claims. Among the papers was a letter from King to the Secors, stating that the items of these claims had not been considered by the former board, of which he was a member. In reply to a question, witness said it was custom of the bureau to state the terms of the contracts with fullness and care, and with great particularity. In response to questions by Secretary Robeson, witness said the contracts were not always advertised, but sometimes notice was given to contractors, and that during the late war contracts were made to the extent of eight millions of dollars. Witness wished it to be understood that he had given no information directly or indirectly to the New York *Sun*. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Coal Breaker at Carbondale, Pa.—The Timbers Ignite—Several Boys Believed to Have Perished in the Flames—Three Other Persons Fatally Injured.

SCRANTON, PA., April 1.—This afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the Lackawanna breaker, Carbondale. The trestle work of the coal breaker, one hundred feet high, broke down, carrying with it a number of men and boys who were at work on it at the time. The crushed and broken timbers, from some cause, almost immediately caught fire, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the breaker was saved from destruction. Two men named John Clark and Dwight Moses, and a boy named William Palmer are fatally injured. It is believed but not known that several boys perished in the flames. The breaking of the trestle was caused by a furious gale. A miner named Rosser was almost instantly killed in the mine at the same place by a fall of coal.

UTAH.

The Legislature to be Convened—Sale of a Mine—A Decision Anxiously Looked For.

SALT LAKE, April 1.—The call for a Democratic convention through Mormon Church influence does not please the Democrats here.

The forty-second annual conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints commences next Saturday at the Tabernacle.

The President of the late Mormon State Convention publishes a proclamation to convene the Legislature, under State Constitution, on the 4th of April next in this city for the purpose of electing a United States Senator.

The Davenport mine at Little Cottonwood, has been sold for $25,000.

There is great disappointment at the continued delayed decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Englebrecht case. Both the Mormons and Gentiles are anxious for this decision, as a test of the validity of the proceedings of the Federal Courts of the Territory in regard to juries.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 1—It is reported here that the following gentlemen have signified their intention to attend and support the action of the Cincinnati Convention: Senator A. K. McClure, J. K. Moorhead, Judge Pettis, Darwin Phelps, George H. Irwin, J. M. McClure and Gen. Joseph Cake.

Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Institute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 1, 1872.

The Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Institute began its sessions here to-day. The attendance is large. Prof. Harper, of Lancaster, will deliver the opening lecture before the Institute to-morrow night. He will be followed by Superintendent Walker, of this city, and others.

FROM SAULT ST. MARIE.

The Winter Extremely Cold—Brisk Season for the Iron Trade—Excitement Among the Canadians—The Idea of a Canadian Pacific Railroad Impracticable—Grant and the Politicians—Great Demand for Pine Lands on the Upper Peninsula.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT ST. MARIE, March 5, 1872.

The winter is drawing towards its end, and we will soon be annexed to the world once more. With comparatively little snow, we have intensely cold weather, during the last week in February, the thermometer ranged from 26 to 36 below zero, and last night it dropped down to 41 below. This intense cold during the winter has made a great deal of ice, and will in all probability cause a late opening of navigation on the lakes and the blocking up of the harbors with floating ice.

From present appearances there will be a brisk trade on Lake Superior in the iron business, as I understand that some ninety vessels have already been chartered to carry iron ore from Marquette, which is double the amount of last year. This, with the grain and flour trade, will make things lively. The work on the canal is progressing very slowly, and will be of no advantage to commerce during the coming season.

Our neighbors over the river were greatly excited and considerably frightened on receipt of news of the disagreement on the Alabama question. The Deputy Collector of Customs was going to raise a force and conquer these "blasted impudent Yankees" at once, but the more thoughtful ones concluded that if the mother country wished to fight on account of the "Halabama" they had better stand "hoff," and if the thing became too "'ot" for them they would go in for "hannexation." They have all settled down quietly, and I don't think they will do anything desperate until spring. The railroad from Collingwood to this place is slowly crawling this way, and it is expected to reach here in about two years. Here they expect to make connection with an American company, and carry it on westward to connect with the Pacific. This will not give Canada railroad communication with their Northwestern Possessions. I think they have about concluded that a Pacific route through their own territory is impracticable.

It seems, then, that Colonel Forney is to cry "hait" to the President. Well, I suppose the world is holding its breath to hear the result. General Grant should be compelled to "halt." What business has he to regard the wishes of the Republican party in allowing himself to be a candidate for renomination, when that pure and unselfish political Trinity, Greeley, Sumner and Schurz, are opposed to it? What right has he to allow Carpenter, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Morton, Chandler, Cameron and others to be friendly with him, when he is well aware that the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Chicago *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican* are unfriendly towards those men? Why does he protect the black people and loyal whites of the South from Ku-Klux vengeance, as he has done, and allow the Ku-Klux rebel chivalry find them offensive to them? And why does he continue to pay off the national debt, when the Democrats have so long prophesied that it would be repudiated, and made so many efforts to repudiate? Greeley badgered and bullied the patient Lincoln as no man was probably ever badgered by another, and yet signed them by order of on his knees to him, said in his paper that Mr. Lincoln would never find so favorable an opportunity to die as when the pion was laid at Baltimore to assassinate him. Whether this man, who so recently pointed out to a Missouri Ku-klux editor how the country could be handed over to the Democrats, will by-by-by-by, who led Missouri into the Democratic ranks, and Sumner, who has furnished the campaign documents for the Democrats in Connecticut and New Hampshire, shall be allowed to organize over the entire Republican party and dictate what that party shall do, remains to be seen. These men occupy the same relation to the Republican party that the Democrats did to the country in 1860. Do as we tell you, or we will dissolve the Union, said the Democrats. *Do* as we tell you, or we will *bust* the Republican party, says this trinity. Is the party ready to cringe at the feet of these vindictives?

To convince the world that in all its meandering and tortuosities the *Tribune* was sustained by the people, it publishes the information of that paper for some years back, which is well enough, but it must be remembered that for several years the circulation was kept up by selling strawberry plants and grape vine cuttings, and that the present dodge is the lithographed letter signed "H. Greeley," with which the country is now being flooded.

Every Republican has the right to oppose the renomination of General Grant, and every man has the right to vote against him; but his services to the country entitle him at least to decent treatment at the hands of his countrymen; but instead of this he has been abused, maligned and villified by his opponents as no man in this country has been since his name had a history. This abuse comes especially with bad grace from the man who has been crying, "Forgive the rebels," and who was so ready to bail Jeff. Davis. Mr. Greeley was in the past man, and know a great deal about farming, but that so vindictive a man, and one who has shown so many inconsistencies in his life as he has, can be honest in his intentions, I don't now nor never did believe.

One of the wonders of the age is a temperance movement in Utah. Catholic Church in this place. The society was organized by the priest, entirely for the purpose of keeping his members from joining outside societies. It is quite a number did, and although of but short duration, it has already over one hundred members. I am anxious to see the thing prosper, for there are some fifteen or twenty runs-holes here, and if the priest persists he can dry up at least two-thirds of them.

There is a great demand among land speculators for pine lands, and many parties have been lately made of such lands on the upper peninsula, and arrangements are making for the erection of saw mills. As yet there is nothing done on the Upper Peninsula in the lumbering business, which, when commenced, will add to the interest now centering on Lake Superior. Adding this new branch of trade to iron, copper, silver and fish, it will be quite an important item of commerce. A. P. H.

TRADE in England, in almost every department, would seem to be unusually prosperous at present. Cotton yarns are being shipped at an increase of 44 per cent. in value, and 35 per cent. in quantity, and woolens are quoted 22 per cent. in value and 11 per cent. in quantity. Exported beer has risen 16 per cent.; coal, 53 per cent.; earthenware, 43 per cent.; hardware, 46 per cent.; iron and steel, 63 per cent.; linen manufactures, 32 per cent.; machinery, 115 per cent.; silk manufacture to 43 per cent.; wool and yarn, 87 per cent., and woolen manufactures 55 per cent. Of all these the coal prices seem to excite the greatest attention, on account of the enormous prices paid.

Is the late Consistory held at Rome the Pope appointed four bishops to dioceses in the United States, as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio.....Richard Gilmour
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....Joseph Dwenger
Ogdensburg, New York.....Edgar Wadhams
Providence, Rhode Island...Thos. Hendrickson

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 1, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	6	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	3
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	4
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	1	7	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	2	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	5	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	0
Davenport	0	0	0	3
St. Paul	—	—	—	—

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

Selfishness and Short Sightedness.

It is reported that the coopers in this vicinity have protested, at Harrisburg, against the Board of Managers of the workhouse carrying on the manufacture of oil barrels. If *their* protest is just, no business can be carried on, and the inmates must be kept in solitary confinement, and be prepared to come out more hardened and with a more resolute disposition to prey on the public interests. This reminds me of a conversation in a stage coach, in a New England State, when an important railroad was in process of completion. The company was composed of judges, lawyers, merchants, some editors, and the subject of debate was the railroad. One person remarked that the road would transport four to five times as many passengers as the stage coaches. Within one year after, it transported twenty to thirty times as many, as had been by coaches. Another with a desponding tone of voice, remarked "horses will sell for five dollars; oats will not be worth raising—will not bring more than five cents per bushel." Another, "and our drivers and teamsters will have nothing to do but loaf around taverns." The present aspect of the business world betrays how short sighted is man, and how blinded by selfishness. In earlier days, when labor saving machines were put in motion, it created an excitement and mob spirit, and machinery was destroyed. When it became permanent in operation, multitudes were forced from a home, where they would have dragged out a monotonous life, and might have died in an alms house; yet, by the force of circumstances, their energies had been awakened, they came to the West and became millionaires, or independent in worldly circumstances, and rendered themselves useful to the government and the community. True moral independence induces us to desire the best interests of our neighbors, or the world, and forget ourselves, which is securing our own interests on a sure and lasting basis, making us truly happy and independent. If the persons opposed to the introduction of this laborer in the Work House should understand the views and intentions of the Board of Managers and should visit the manufactory, we are satisfied many of their prejudices would be removed, and that their interests will not be injuriously affected.

G. A.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman's Dramatic Reading.

As was predicted in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, one of the largest and most appreciative audiences ever seen in Library Hall gathered to welcome Charlotte Cushman, and to enjoy the pleasure of once more hearing from her lips the words of Shakespeare vitalized by a poetic spirit that claims kinship with his genius.

To any one who has been accustomed to see Charlotte Cushman surrounded by the accessories of the stage, and set off by the glamor inseparable from a regular theatrical performance, her appearance as a reader naturally gave an impression of tameness; but, to a large proportion of those who listened to her last evening, the occasion was one of unalloyed delight. Most of them had never seen her as *Queen Katharine*; probably not a score of all of those assembled had known until the day before that she had ever played *The Cardinal*. To these her recital of the scenes of "Henry the Eighth," in which *The Queen* and *Wolsey* concentrate all of the dramatic interest about the vicissitudes of their own personal fortune, must have been a revelation or another phase of life—a glimpse of that new world of ideas which only the constant playgoer ever sees put into a sort of concrete and tangible form.

Charlotte Cushman, in reading, does not try to be so very dramatic as Mrs. Scott-Siddal did. She seems to be satisfied if she succeeds in interpreting the meaning of her author; and this perfection of success she achieved so vividly as to re-illumine for the memory with every thought that a closet perusal might have suggested, and, at the same time, shed a light on passages the beauty of which the inner meaning had been previously hidden.

And so even critics reverently wait upon her utterances, and hesitate in passing praise upon her, lest she should think the tribute, which was of course her due, had been elaborated into fulsome eulogy.

It is best to simply record the fact, that Charlotte Cushman, who—when young and struggling up the first steps of the ladder of which she has securely reached the topmost round—came to Pittsburgh and here gained almost her earliest recognition, came here again a wonderful old woman, with intellectual fire still brightly gleaming and crowned with the evergreen laurels of triumphs that have accumulated faster than her years—came here, and was honored as she should be. May the echo of the plaudits she received last evening linger among the pleasantest remembrances of her declining years.

Academy of Music.

"Rip Van Winkle" really had a fair show at the Academy last night. It had more than that, for it was produced in magnificent style and admirably played. Mr. Robert McWade—who now gives the public a better piece than the pruned and tinkered version, from which Mr. Jefferson has eliminated everything but his own part—made his reappearance and met with an enthusiastic reception. His last appearance was a great success, and this engagement promises to be still more brilliant and remunerative. He finds many advantages here that were not available at the old Opera House. The Academy scenery is fresh and effective, the theater itself is handsome and comfortable and attractive, and the company work together harmoniously. Mr. Beamer has commenced his spring season auspiciously, and the attractions he has in reserve are of the kind to insure crowded audiences far into the summer months.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers commenced an engagement of two weeks at this theater last evening, in "Lady Audley's Secret." She is the same charming and accomplished actress who has heretofore been always popular here. It is a an unquestionable fact, that now Charlotte Cushman has virtually quit the stage, only Mrs. Lander and Fanny Janauschek dispute with Mrs. Bowers the palm of supremacy. Though suffering from hoarseness and the fatigue of travelling, her voice still retains its marvellous richness of melody and power, while her acting is marked by the same magnetic impulses and quiet naturalness which have placed her among the few acknowledged exponents of the highest order of dramatic art. To-night "East Lynne" will be performed.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims provides no special sensation this week and there is no need of it; for his theater is full all the time, and the performance is far better than it often is when the big letters of two or three names occupy half the regular bill. Indeed the programmes here are usually most attractive when there is the least display about them. This is a shrewd little game on Mr. Aims's part, but it won't keep people away from the Varieties who have made up their minds to go.

Anna Dickinson at Library Hall.

Miss Dickinson is going to tell the public to-night who "We, the People," are, what we mean, and want, and think, and may possibly do. The little lady's ideas are expansive, though her experience may have been comparatively small; and then she is always interesting. Moreover, this lecture of hers is the last of the Mercantile course, and the opportunity should not be missed of hearing it.

THE POLICE.

Meeting of the Police Committee.

Last night the Police Committee of our city Councils held a regular meeting which was largely attended.

The police pay roll, amounting to $9,945 05, was approved; a sub committee was appointed to procure horses and harness for the "Black Maria," which will be ready in a few days.

Mayor Lowry, James S. Patterson, Esq., presented a report of the business transacted in the Mayor's office during the month of March. The

CASES DISPOSED OF

Were as follows:	
Intoxication	438
Disorderly conduct	325
Vagrancy	58
Information	63
Ordinance informations	49
Total	933
Discharged	41

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$ 2,192 95
Jail receipts	210 00
Police	394 00
Dramatic	40 00
Pawn license	200 00
Total	$ 3,037 35
Receipts for March, 1871	1,944 55
Increase	$ 1,092 80
Police pay rolls	9,945 05
Sundry bills	1,977 35
Total	$11,922 40

The months' business was the largest transacted in the memory of the "oldest" inhabitant.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE news from Harrisburg at two o'clock this morning, on the whole, was favorable to consolidation.

FOR the month of March Sheriff Fleming returned $3,248 05, Coroner West $103 70, and Register Gray $224 45.

WM. WILL appeared before Alderman Logan, yesterday, and charged Wm. Calmus with felonious assault and battery. The accused was held for a hearing.

ALDERMAN NUPERT, yesterday, caused the arrest of Christy Ackerman, charged by Jacob Shenkle with surety of the peace. Default of bail defendant was committed for a hearing.

GEO. HETZELL was committed to jail, yesterday by Alderman Arent, of Allegheny, to await a hearing on a charge of burglary, preferred by Jacob Haas.

A YOUTH named Christian Pfaffenbach was committed to the House of Refuge, yesterday, by acting Mayor O'Donnell, on a charge of incorrigibility, preferred by the lad's parents.

ALDERMAN STRAIN, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Michael Travers, charged with the larceny of a gold ring of the value of fifteen dollars, from Jane Kond.

ELLEN KANE called upon Alderman Strain, yesterday, and made informations against John McQuade and a Mrs. Conners, charging them with selling liquor on Sunday in West Pittsburgh. Warrants were issued.

OFFICERS Scott and Strain yesterday arrested a lad named Mrrtin on suspicion of being the party who stole four hundred pounds of copper from the soap factory of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., on Stevenson street.

YESTERDAY afternoon John Altman, on behalf of Casper Silverman (a prisoner), made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Jacob Gaudson with larceny. The defendant is accused of stealing some two hundred dollars worth of clothing, the property of Silverman & Co. The accused wrs held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY the first number of the *Evening Bulletin*, a new accession to the daily press of our city, was laid on our table. The *Bulletin* is the production of Messrs. J. Duncan Ramsey, Joseph O'Neill and William Ramsey. The paper presents an excellent typographical appearance, and is filled with spicy matter of local import. That it will become popular is evident. Its proprietors are gentlemen who have long held prominent positions in connection with the daily press of our city, and are fully acquainted with the requisites of a first class local newspaper. That the enterprise will meet with the success which it evidently deserves is our wish.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE Committee on City Property will meet Friday evening.

LAST evening the Committee on Division of Wards convened but did not transact any business. The committee adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next.

THOMAS MILLS made an information yesterday before Alderman Smith against Wm. Chambers for assault and battery, alleging that the accused dealt him a severe blow in the eye. A cross-suit was also instituted.

AN information was made yesterday, before Alderman Kerr, against J. A. Stein, for keeping a ferocious dog, Thomas Purcell prosecutor. The accused was arrested, when the case was settled upon the payment of cost.

CONRAD KEMP, who was stabbed in the eye with an umbrella handle on Sunday evening, is lying in a critical condition. David Kemp, a brother of the injured man, appeared before Deputy Mayor Neillie and made an information charging Nicolaus with felonious assault and battery. Nicolaus is still in the lock-up.

MAYOR CALLOW has sufficiently recovered as to be able to walk out a short distance. In a few days he will be able to resume his official duties. Controller Brown also has so far recovered that he was able to resume the duties of his office yesterday. Alderman Irwin, however, is still confined to his bed, but is improving rapidly.

THE Third ward School Board met last evening in regular session. The Board decided to introduce Blake's heating apparatus in the new Third ward school house. The contract price is $5,800. A resolution was adopted directing that the cupola on the new school house be taken down on account of its unsightly appearance and that plans be drawn for a new one. The Board then adjourned.

CHIEF CLARK yesterday recovered two of the checks stolen by Gustave Gehring from his employer in Milwaukee. The checks were recovered at a bank on Penn street, and called for $1,500 and $120, respectively. The Cashier informed the Chief that the lad had left them at the bank a few days ago, stating that he had found them. The Cashier also stated that he had advertised that the checks were found, but no calls were made for them. The Chief also recovered eighty dollars in money which had been deposited in the Workingmens' Saving Bank. Yesterday afternoon Chief Beck, of Milwaukee, started with his prisoner for that place.

Meeting of the Police Committee.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils convened last evening in the Mayor's private office and approved the monthly pay roll which amounted to $3,539 93. The amount for the night police was $3,210 60, and for the day force $329 33.

The committee also had under consideration the communication presented at the last meeting of Councils relative to granting to the aldermen of the city the privilege of keeping those prisoners arrested by their constables after nine o'clock in the evening, in the lock-up until the morning following, as the county jail is closed after that hour.

The Secretary read an opinion from the City Solicitor, which was to the effect that the law made no provision for magistrates committing their prisoners to the lock-up while the jail was closed, and that there was no provision contained in the city code granting them this privilege.

The Committee, after considerable discussion, decided to report to Councils adversely to granting the Aldermen the privilege of committing their prisoners to the lock-up during the night.

The meeting, after approving a number of bills, adjourned.

SEVENTY-FIVE SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION!

Seventy Five Sewing Machines at Auction!

Messrs. Straw & Morton, the agents of the Singer Sewing Machine, at No. 20 Sixth street, progose to move their business to No. 24, on the same street, on the 8th day of April. At two P. M. of that day they will sell at the old room the entire stock of second-hand machines which have been taken in exchange for the improved Singer, over seventy-five in number. Many of these are almost new, and will be sold without reserve, as none of them will be moved to the new store. Among the lot are eight Wheeler & Wilson's, in first rate order; two new Elliptic; two Florences, one of them nickel plated and never soiled; one entirely new drop feed Empire; two improved Weeds, in perfect order; one new American Button Hole Machine; one folding table Wilson Shuttle, good as new besides Grover & Bakers, Howes, Etnas, and Letter A Singers, specially adapted to pant and vest making, &c., &c. Terms of payment easy.

Any person purchasing one of these machines, and not being fully satisfied with it after using it for a month, can exchange for an improved Singer, and be allowed all that was paid for it. STRAW & MORTON.

A. LEGATE, Auctioneer.

The Reason Why

Messrs. Straw & Morton, the agents for the Singer Sewing Machine, do not employ a single canvasser in this city. Their reasons are many. In this city it is an easy matter for persons wanting machines to visit the store of the agents. Of course it is somewhat different in the country. There purchasers live many miles from the offices, and it is a great convenience to have a machine brought to their doors. Country agents, or at least those employed by Straw & Morton, are rarely men of a high order, but easy matter for persons wanting machines to visit the store of the agents. Of course it is somewhat different in the country. There purchasers live many miles from the offices, and it is a great convenience to have a machine brought to their doors. Country agents, or at least those employed by Straw & Morton, are rarely men of a high order, but easy going fellows where they live and work. City agents are of an entirely different class. According to the testimony of the men who employ them, they are "fortunate," "gentlemanly," "of perfect respectability," "dishonest," "untruthful," &c., &c., and are only anxious to make sales and get their commissions by any and every means.

If the public are left to themselves, and have an opportunity to examine the different machines, the chances are ten to one that they will purchase a Singer, and other agents know that their only chance is to force their machines into people's houses, and thus effect a sale without giving the buyer a chance to examine the Singer. Many of the men who expressed their disgust at the system of city canvassing and voted to discontinue it at a recent meeting still employ canvassers.

They *dare* not take off their city canvassers.

Now is the Time

To buy your cooking stoves. Go to Wm. McKee's, No. 317 Liberty street.

Julius Sichel's Grand Opening of Spring Hats and Bonnets, Philadelphia, April